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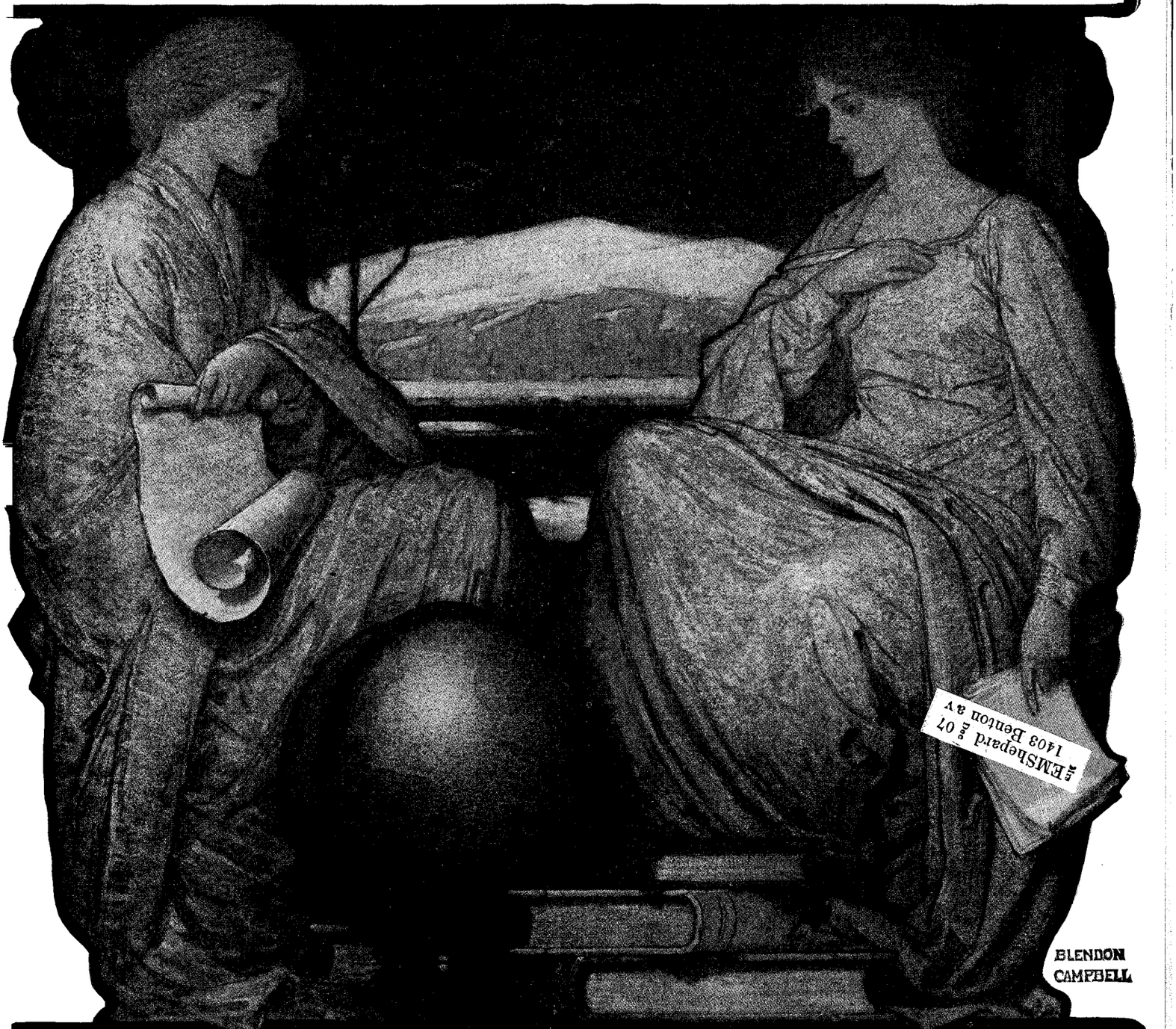

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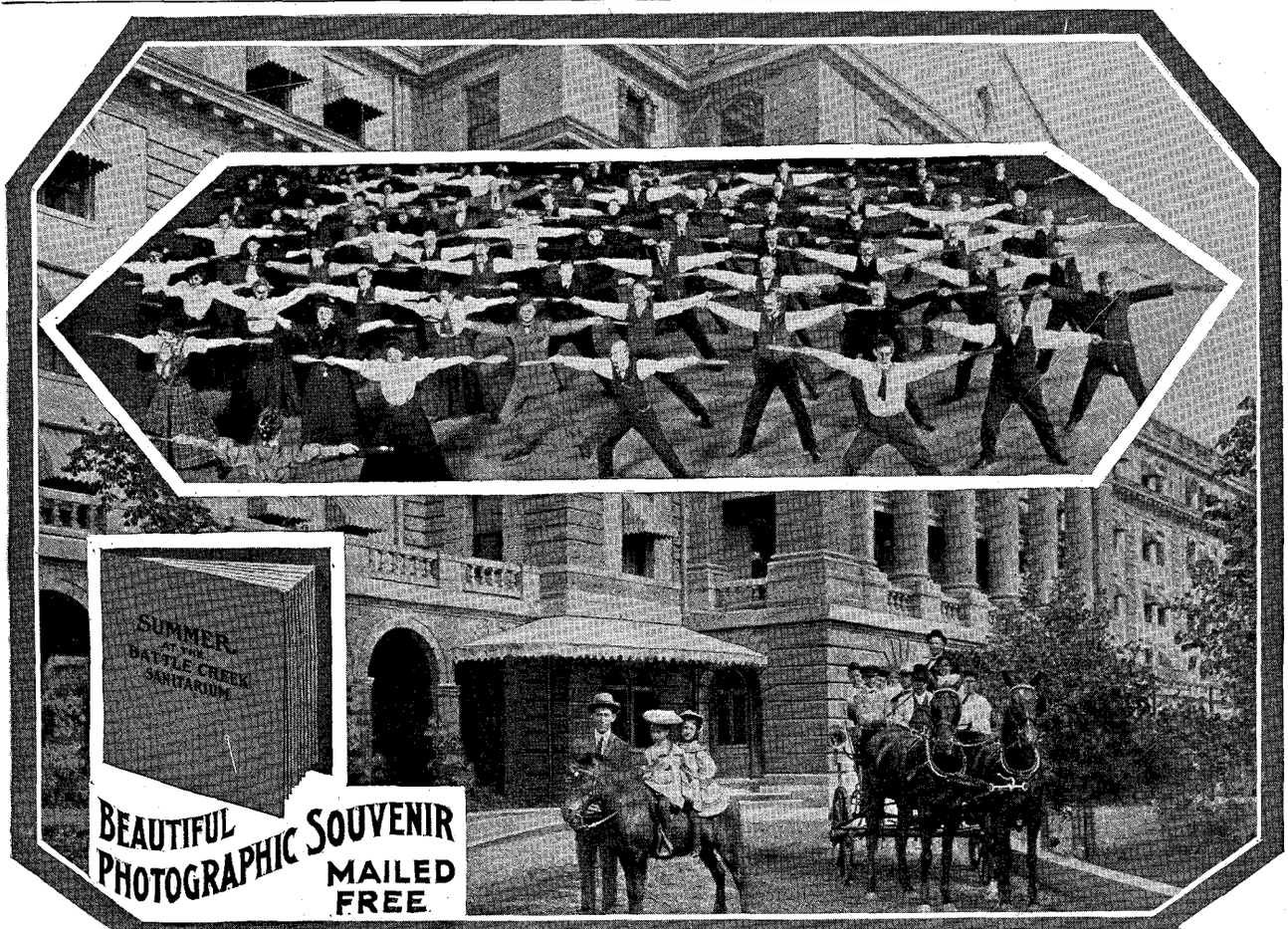

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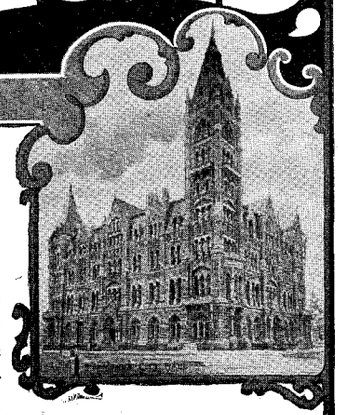

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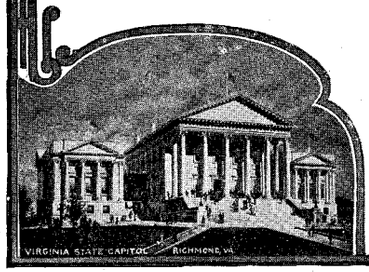

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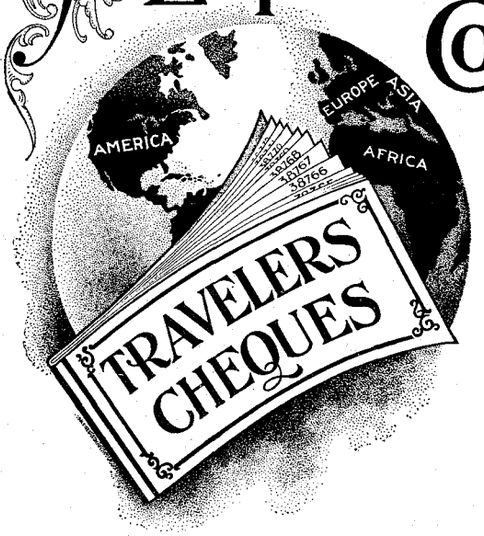

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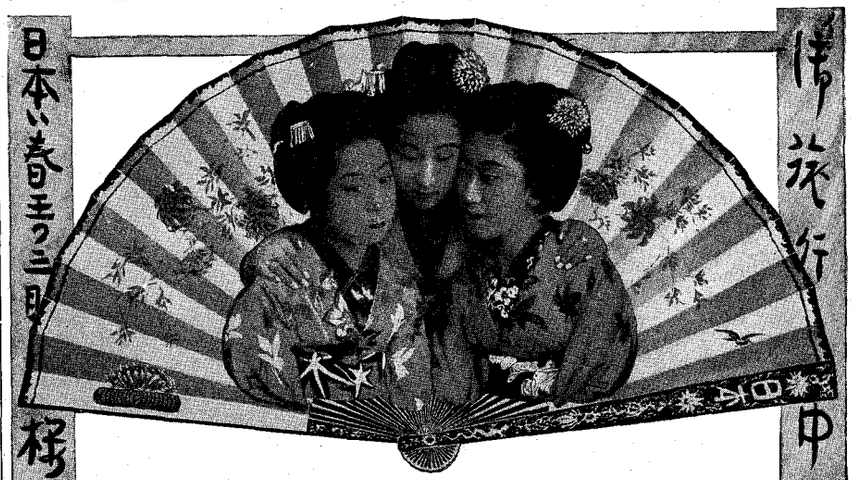

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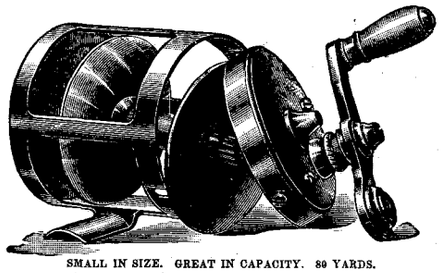

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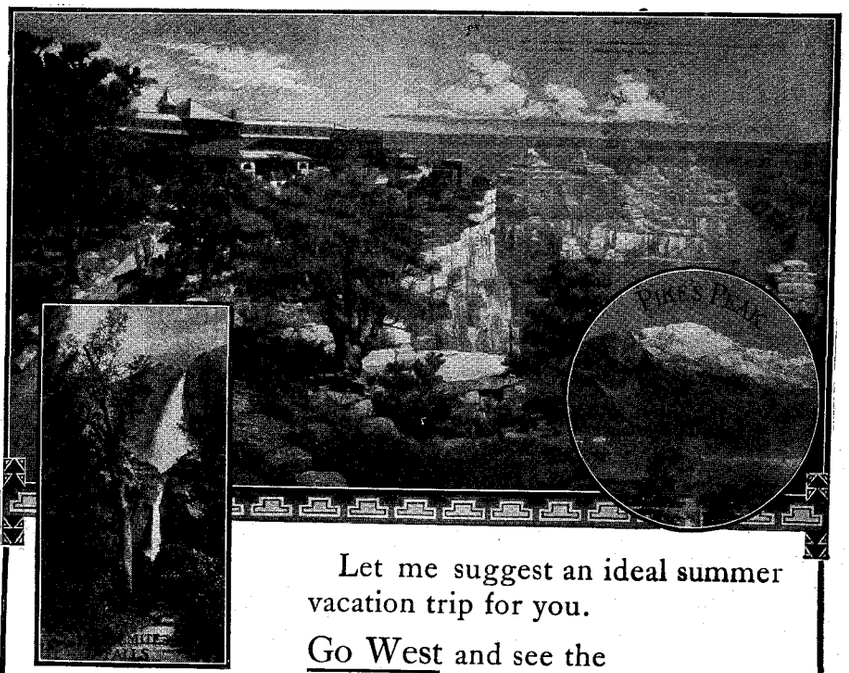

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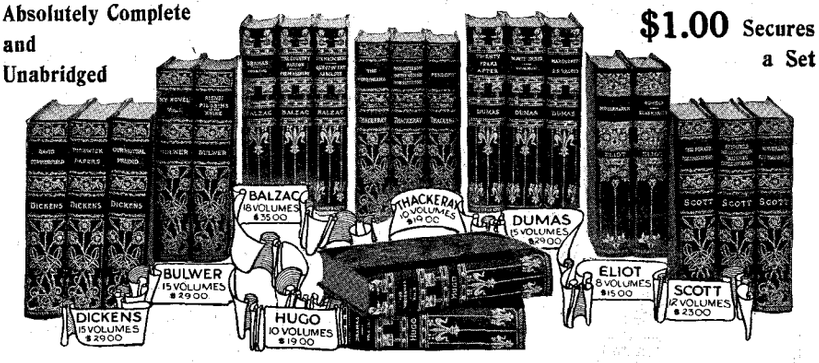

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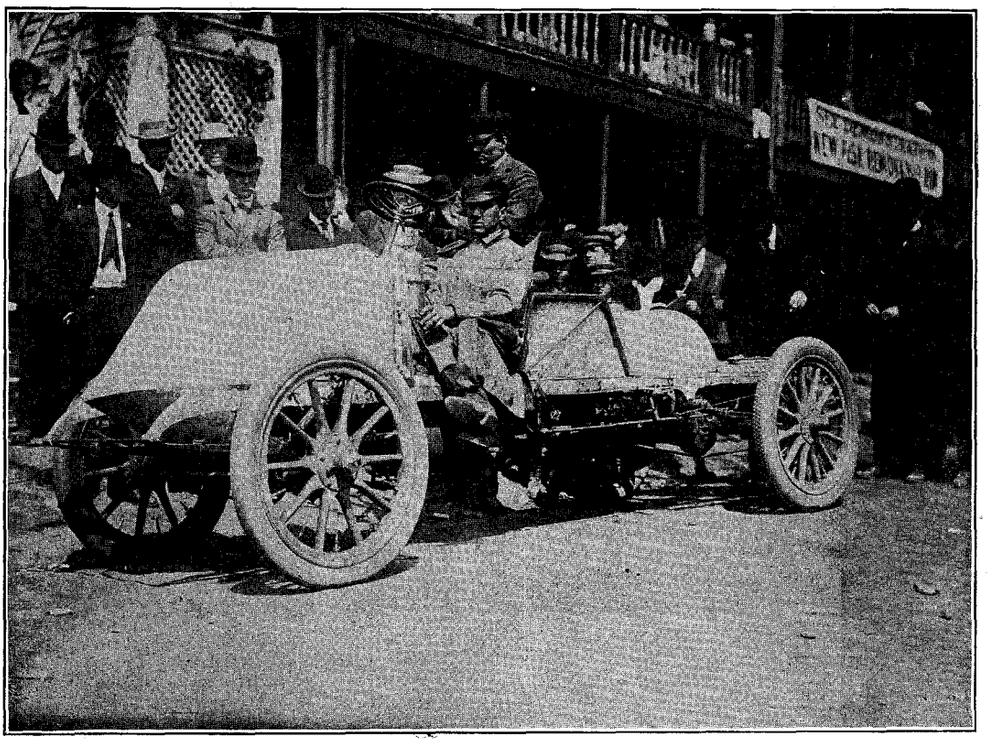

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Our record was made in a trial against time. We could not compete against anything else, because the Contest Committee of the Wilkes-Barre Automobile Club barred us from all the regularly scheduled events, including the free-for-all, because, as the President of the Wilkes-Barre Automobile Club informed us, in a formal letter returning our entries, "It was found that a large number of gasoline entries could not be received were steam cars allowed to compete in the gasoline events."

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PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

VOL. XXXIV., NO. 23 NEW YORK, JUNE 8, 1907 WHOLE NUMBER, 894

VACATION NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—Subscribers desiring to receive THE LITERARY DIGEST at their vacation address will oblige us and save themselves annoyance if they will notify the publishers two weeks in advance. Similar notice should be given when subscribers are returning to their permanent addresses. Both addresses should always be given; also the date when the change is to take effect.

TOPICS OF THE DAY

REASSURANCE FOR THE RAILROADS

STOCKS and bonds to the quoted value of $15,000,000,000, according to a daily paper, were affected by President Roosevelt's Memorial-Day speech at Indianapolis. It was understood many weeks in advance that the President would avail himself of the opportunity to define publicly his present attitude toward the agitated subject of railroad regulation, and the event was awaited in many quarters with breathless interest. The speech—which nevertheless sent quotations upward in Wall Street—is generally regarded as merely a restatement of his well-known policy, with certain logical developments, and differs from his other utterances on the subject chiefly in the fact that it is plentifully interspersed with phrases of comfort and reassurance for the stockholder. The New York *Times* (Dem.) points out that "there are more than thirty individual phrases, sentences, or long passages in the address that must have been deliberately written to put heart into railroad presidents conscious of virtue and needing cash." On the other hand, a number of papers express vast alarm over a brief and casual paragraph which suggests that even those railroads whose business is not interstate can be brought under Federal control under that clause of the Constitution granting to the National Government power to establish post roads. This suggestion was submitted to the President some weeks ago by Judge Edgar H. Farrar, of Louisiana. That it found favor may be judged by the fact that it is incorporated in the Indianapolis address. "In our humble opinion," says the New York *Sun*, "the voluminous document contains nothing else so important, so portentous, so pregnant of possible changes in future Rooseveltian policy and in the form of American institutions"; while *The World* (Dem.) exclaims that it is "the most radical, far-reaching claim of Federal power advanced by any President of the United States," and that it practically amounts to "abolishing the States." But as some of the less perturbed papers point out, this suggestion is interpolated by the President merely in the form of an *obiter dictum*, with no assurance that he intends to put the theory to the test. The emphasis is elsewhere, and the general opinion of the press seems to be that the Indianapolis address, as the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) expresses it, "has increased the stability and security of our entire railroad system and all its obligations to the public and to investors."

After reasserting his belief in the necessity of Federal control over railroads—a control "in many respects analogous to and as complete as that the Government exercises over the national banks"—and assuring the public that there will be no halt in the forward movement toward a full development of his policy, the President goes on to say in part:

"It [the Government] must possess the power to exercise supervision over the future issuance of stocks and bonds, either through a national incorporation (which I should prefer) or in some similar fashion, such supervision to include the frank publicity of everything which would-be investors and the public at large have a right to know. The Federal Government will thus be able to prevent all overcapitalizaiton in the future; to prevent any man hereafter from plundering others by loading railway properties with obligations and pocketing the money instead of spending it in improvements and in legitimate corporate purposes, and any man acting in such fashion should be held to a criminal accountability. It should be declared contrary to public policy henceforth to allow railroads to devote their capital to anything but the transportation business, certainly not to the hazards of speculation. . . . . .

"We who believe in steady and healthy progress stand unalterably for the new era of the widest publicity and of fair dealing on the part of railroads with stockholders, passengers, and shippers. . . . . The purpose of those of us who so resolutely believe in the new policy, in its thorough carrying out and in its progressive development, is in no sense punitive or vindictive. We would be the first to protest against any form of confiscation of property, and, whether we protested or not, I may add that the Supreme Court could be trusted in any event to see that there should be nothing done under the guise of regulating roads to destroy property without just compensation or without due process of law. . . . . .

"There must be no such rigid laws as will prevent the development of the country, and such development can only be had if investors are offered an ample reward for the risk they take. We would be the first to oppose any unreasonable restrictions being placed upon the issuance of stocks and bonds, for such would simply hamper the growth of the United States; for a railroad must ultimately stand on its credit. . . . . .

"Existing securities should be tested by the laws in existence at the time of their issue. This nation would no more injure securities which have become an important part of the national wealth than it would consider a proposition to repudiate the public debt. . . . We can not get an improved service unless the carriers of the country can sell their securities; and, therefore, nothing should be done unwarrantedly to impair their credit nor to decrease the value of their outstanding obligations."

Even on the subject of the alleged overcapitalization of our roads the President has a word of optimism for the occasion. Thus we read:

"There has been much wild talk as to the extent of the overcapitalization of our railroads. The census reports on the

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HE OUGHT TO KNOW.
A glance at Mr. Roosevelt's collection should be enough to satisfy his critics.
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

"HE DOESN'T STUDY US; HE ONLY HUNTS US."
—Rogers in the New York *Herald*.

THE WILDEST OF ALL.

commercial value of the railroads of the country, together with the reports made to the Interstate Commerce Commission by the railroads on their cost of construction, tend to show that as a whole the railroad property of the country is worth as much as the securities representing it, and that in the consensus of opinion of investors the total value of stock and bonds is greater than their total face value, notwithstanding the 'water' that has been injected in particular places. The huge value of terminals, the immense expenditures in recent years in double-tracking, improving grades, roadbeds, and structures, have brought the total investments to a point where the opinion that the real value is greater than the face value is probably true. . . . . .

"While there have been many instances of gross and flagrant stock inflation, and while, of course, there remain cases of overcapitalization, yet when the statistics of the weaker roads, the overcapitalized roads, are combined with those of the stronger roads and considered in the aggregate, in my judgment they will not be found to impair the wholesome financial standing and position of the railroads as a whole."

Incidentally the President declares for a "physical valuation" of the railroads, altho he is careful to assert that this must not be regarded as a panacea. "His clear restatement and explanation of his policy," remarks the New York *Herald*, "will do much to allay the uneasiness aroused among business men and investors by misleading reports as to his intentions." His purpose is to protect and strengthen legitimate railroad interests and the interests of investors," asserts the New York *Journal of Commerce* (Com.), which goes on to say: "The whole address exhibits a breadth, conservatism, and fairmindedness, coupled with a resolute determination that all rights and interests shall be fully protected, which ought to set at rest the foolish talk about hostility to railroads and about the disturbing policy of the President and the Government."

Several of the Republican press refer to recent attacks upon the President—such as his characterization by Colonel Harvey on Jefferson's birthday as a" destructive politician," and his more recent description by ex-Judge William J. Wallace as an "inciter to discontent"—as deliberate efforts to put him in a false light. Thus the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) says:

"He stands for the exertion of all the powers possest by the Federal.Government to compel fair dealing on the part of the managers of the great railroad corporations—fair dealing toward stockholders and toward the public. He would invoke national aid to stop rate discriminations, overcharges, overcapitalization, dishonest stock manipulations, and combinations in restraint of competition. But he would make no war on worthy and efficient railroad management, impose no injurious restraints on operation, and seek no curtailment of honest valuations or reasonable dividends. Railroad expansion should not be impeded, because the country is fast outgrowing its present transportation facilities. Investment should be encouraged, for vast funds must be raised for the construction of new lines and the extension of old ones. The investor must have his assurance of profit, and no better means of guaranteeing it can be found than that of extending Federal supervision, enforcing just rates, and protecting the purchaser of shares from the iniquities of stock-watering, stock manipulation, and corrupt and selfish management. Publicity in the operation of the railroads, and a square deal alike to shareholders and patrons, are the basic ideas in the President's program."

OKLAHOMA'S ELUSIVE CONSTITUTION

DISPATCHES assert that not even President Roosevelt has yet been permitted to peruse an authentic copy of the document which is to clothe Oklahoma and Indian Territory with joint statehood. We are told that the seven signed copies are all in the keeping of the president of the Constitutional Convention, W. H. Murray, who is described as carrying them with him in a wooden box and, in his solicitude for their safety, sleeping with them under his pillow. Governor Frantz, of Oklahoma, has told President Roosevelt, according to a Washington correspondent of *The Evening Post*, that the majority of the people of the Territories do not know what the provisions of the constitution really are, because "the Democrats [who controlled the Convention] have circulated different versions in different sections." The Governor, who is a Republican, complains, moreover, that Mr. Murray has failed to file the signed copies, as required by the enabling act. Meanwhile many of the Republican papers, echoing the protests of Oklahoma's Republican leaders, have not waited for a certified copy before finding flaws in the document; and in consequence the Democratic press—as stated in our issue of May 18—have discovered an alleged Republican "conspiracy" to persuade the President to veto it, thereby delaying Oklahoma's statehood until after the Presidential election of 1908. Many of the more temperate papers of both parties, however, point out that the

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President has no power to veto it unless its provisions are contrary to the terms of the Federal Constitution or the enabling act; and the Oklahoma Democrats are saying that in any event such a course would be peculiarly ungracious since it is, they claim, essentially a "Roosevelt constitution," every "so-called radical provision" in it finding sanction "in the public utterances of the President." Among a multitude of conflicting rumors there is one charge against the constitution which seems to pass practically unchallenged. This is that by the frankest sort of gerrymander it gives the Democrats permanent control of the machinery of government. It is on this score, according to some dispatches, that the local Republicans hope to defeat its ratification when the constitution is submitted to popular vote in the Territories—a step which must precede its promulgation by the President. The date fixt for this vote was August 6, but Judge Pancoast, of the Territorial Supreme Court, has since issued an order restraining the convention, the Governor of Oklahoma, and the officials of Woods County from calling an election prior to November, 1908. Dispatches say that an appeal from Judge Pancoast's decision has been taken. Judging from the tone of the Muskogee (I. T.) *Times-Democrat* (Dem.), some at least of the local Democrats are in no mood to compromise. Says that paper:

"The Democrats need not be dismayed nor intimidated by the actions of the Republican leaders. All this buncombe about calling off their elections, conventions, etc., is all done for the purpose of trying to scare the Democrats into some kind of concession. There are no concessions to make. The constitution is framed with no other view than the protection of the whole people without regard to class, color, or creed. Nowhere can it be found to work any injustice on any one.

"Republicans howl about the gerrymander. This objection is distorted beyond all reason, but suppose it was as bad as Republicans claim, it's perfectly legitimate. Democrats expect no favors from Republicans when in power, and are under no kind of obligations to them when they occupy the advantageous position.

"If the constitution has made the election of a Republican United States Senator a remote possibility, the framers of the instrument have done no more than they had a perfect right to do.

"Democrats stand for a principle, diametrically opposed to modern Republican ideas, and they believe we already have more Republican Senators than we need. A nice pack of fools they would have been to have left a gap down through which an Oklahoma Republican could sneak into the United States Senate.

"Let Frank Greer, Frank Frantz, the Flynns, McGuires, and their sisters and their cousins and their aunts get up on their hind legs and howl themselves hoarse, but change a word or a line in the constitution, never. Let Democrats stand by their guns, and not be intimidated by corrupt judges and a venal, lying press. The methods adopted by the opposition are exasperating, it is true, but we possess just as much power of endurance as they, 'and damned be he who first cries, hold, enough.'"

On the other hand, the Guthrie *Oklahoma State Capital* (Rep.) quotes one of the leading Democrats of Oklahoma, the Hon. Patrick S. Nagel, as follows:

"It is charged that in the apportionment of the State into legislative districts, one vote in some districts weighs as much, in the equation by which the collective will crystallize into law, as three and one-half or four votes in another district.

"I can not say that this is true, as I have no data before me. But the truth or falsity of the charge can be established conclusively. If it is true that an apportionment of this kind has been made it should be corrected. An apportionment of this kind is wholly indefensible. Party expediency will not justify an act of this kind. It is no defense to say that the Republican party did or would have done the same. An appeal to the acts of Satan as a precedent will not justify a similar act on the part of the elect. The future of the Democratic party in the State is not so precarious as to depend on a gerrymander."

To add to the mystery of the situation the Tulsa (I. T.) *World* (Rep.) makes the astonishing assertion that a Democratic conspiracy to defeat statehood is also afoot in the Territories, with no less a leader than President Murray of the Constitutional Convention. At a loss for any motive in this second alleged conspiracy, we read:

"The Democratic Haskell-Murray combination have exhibited to the public eye their conspiracy against statehood.

"First they were members of the ill-fated Sequoyah crowd which attempted to throttle statehood in the Sequoyah campaign.

"In the Guthrie convention they inserted every provision possible which would cause the people to rise in anger and vote down the constitution.

"Further, the gang of political tricksters attempted to make the constitution so antagonistic to the Federal Government and American theory of government that the President would be forced to turn it down.

"To cap the climax now comes Alfalfa Bill Murray, president of the convention, and with monumental gall refuses to file the

TEDDY IN TIMBERLAND.
—Macauley in the New York *World*.

WAITING FOR THE RIVER TO PASS.
—Maybell in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

NOTHING ELSE IN SIGHT.

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original copy of the constitution with the Government officials at Guthrie, as is required by the enabling act. He alleges that there exists a conspiracy among the Republicans, and therefore they are not going to file the copy. The truth is that the conspiracy is among the convention political gang. They want to make it illegal to make a call of the election. They want to discredit the Territories in the eyes of the Government at Washington. A robbery of the rights of the people is the object of the conspiracy. And this crime is to be concealed by shifting the blame on the Republican party. The disguise is too thin. It will not stand the close scrutiny of the people of the two Territories. Murray must file that constitution."

This view is indorsed, apparently in all seriousness, by *The Oklahoma State Capital* (Rep.). A perusal of the mass of press comment on the situation reduces the reader to a state of amused bewilderment. Such is evidently the frame of mind of the Chicago *Record-Herald* (Ind.), which remarks: "It would appear that almost anything may be true of the charter, and almost anything is possible in connection with it."

WOMEN AT WORK

NOT only has woman broken into all but nine of the "gainful occupations" recognized by the Census Bureau, but she has manifested such a growing taste for the struggle that the number of women at work more than doubled in the period between 1880 and 1900, altho the total population increased only about 50 per cent. These facts are revealed by the latest report based upon

MISS MARY R. MACARTHUR,

A prominent labor organizer who came from England to preach unionism to the women workers of America, but who admitted before leaving that their condition was in the main so satisfactory that they had at present little need to organize.

statistics gathered in the census of 1900. Explaining its method of tabulation, the Bureau remarks that "in the census enumeration no woman living with her husband would be designated as the head of the family, however strong her claim to that distinction might be." The man who views with apprehension woman's progressive invasion of his occupations will doubtless be welcome to what comfort he can find in this assurance. The familiar witticism that in lieu of a leisure class in this country we have a "leisure sex" seems, in view of the figures, destined to lose some of its point. We learn that in the year 1900 there were in the United States 23,485,559 women of 16 years of age and over, and that 4,833,559 of these were breadwinners. The majority of these women workers were under 35 years of age, while 15.9 per cent. were married, 17.7 per cent. were widows, and 1.3 per cent. were divorced. The total number of women at work included 1,771,966 native white women whose parents also were natives; 1,090,744 native white women one or both of whose parents were immigrants; 840,011 white women who were themselves immigrants; 1,119,621, negro women, and 11,288 Indian and Mongolian women. "It is probable," says the bulletin, "that there were over a million women engaged in gainful occupations in 1900 who would not have taken up such occupations if conditions and tendencies had remained the same as they were twenty years before." The most marked increase is credited to clerical and stenographic work. To those who would have us tremble before the terrible prospect of a feminine invasion of the industrial and commercial world the New York *Tribune* has this to say:

"The vast majority of women are pursuing lines of work cognate to those traditionally assigned to them. About one-quarter of the workingwomen's army sticks to domestic service; 338,144 are dressmakers, 327,206 are teachers, 328,935 look after the nation's laundry, 307,706 either help the farmers' wives or run farms for themselves, and 146,929 are housekeepers and stewardesses. Thus the three-million mark is almost touched by the array of women who have not broken in upon any of the occupations long monopolized by men. When we further consider that nearly five hundred thousand of the remaining undomestic workers are negro and 'poor white' field-hands in the South, and that this class is not a new one, there remains only one other group of women toilers whose occupation and size may be the theme of antifemale orations—that is, the 231,458 textile-mill operatives. In each of about one hundred and twenty occupations more than one thousand women have 'intruded' upon the men, and in nearly sixty of these more than five thousand women have committed the same heinous crime. When these figures are compared with the total number of persons pursuing the various occupations where 'intrusions' have occurred, the statistics lose much of their superficially alarming character."

The New York *World*, in the course of its comment, makes these interesting suggestions:

"It is revealed by the statistics that 55.3 per cent. of the divorced women were in 1900 supporting themselves wholly or in part by their own earnings. The fact suggests the possibility that woman's more independent economic position in modern times gives her greater courage to seek freedom from objectionable marital ties and so accounts in part for the increase in divorces. One married woman in eighteen was at work in 1900, as against one in twenty-two in 1890. As nearly twenty-nine thousand of the married workers were reported as living with fathers or mothers or as boarding, the inference is taken that wife desertion is one of the leading causes of woman wage-earning."

But to the New York *American* the lesson of the census bulletin is that "women will have to have the franchise, and that before long." We read:

"Conditions have little time for theories. If women are going to work with men they are going to vote with men, also. Against such a situation as this bulletin reveals it doesn't do much good to talk about the family as the unit of government, nor about the divine right of the man to cast the vote for that unit. That sort of nonsense was good enough when the woman was expected to stay at home and make the soup and mind the baby and put up the pickles. It looks pretty feeble now that women are doing the world's work with men, and doing it quite as well.

"The women themselves have not yet reached the point where they demand equal rights, but before long they will arrive at it. Industrial competition will drive them to it. And even if they should not at first care very much about the suffrage, still we shall have to confer the suffrage upon them, because the presence of a large body of women competing in the labor markets with men, but without one of the safeguards and advantages that

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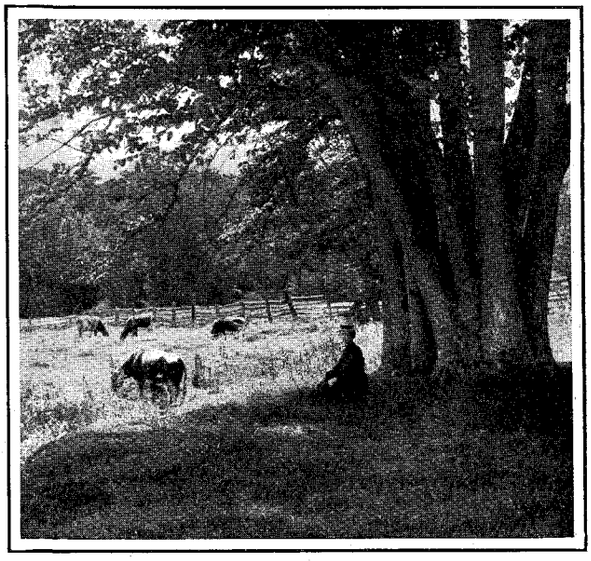
WOMEN WORKERS IN A SOUTH-CAROLINA RICE-FIELD



ANOTHER KIND OF WOMEN'S WORK.

EVE'S DAUGHTERS UNDER EDEN'S CURSE.

working-men have secured solely through the ballot, will be an anomaly and intolerable.

"So the people that believe in equal rights for all human beings, men and women alike, can be very cheerful. Equal rights are coming, not through agitation nor argument, but through conditions, which is, after all, about the only way anything of lasting value is obtained."

Opportunity for comparison is afforded by some figures recently collected by United States Consul Covert at Lyons, from which we learn that workingwomen in France aggregate about 34 per cent. of the wage-earning population and about 18 per cent. of the total population. Our army of workingwomen constitutes only 17 per cent. of our breadwinners, or a little more than 6 per cent. of our total population. In this connection it is interesting to note that Miss Mary R. MacArthur, secretary of the Woman's Trade-Union League of Great Britain, who recently visited this country in behalf of our female wage-earners, stated before her return that everywhere in this country she found the conditions of workingwomen much better, and the standard of wages much higher, than in Great Britain or on the Continent.

SOUVENIR THIEVES

REAR-ADMIRAL EVANS draws little distinction beween the American souvenir-hunter and the ordinary variety of thief. When interviewed recently in regard to the losses sustained by the Duke of the Abruzzi when his flag-ship entertained visitors at Jamestown, the Admiral is reported to have declared that "the American souvenir-hunter will steal anything except a cellar full of water." With some reluctance, born of national pride, the papers of the country admit the truth of his statement and deplore the circumstances which gave rise to it. "That the Admiral hardly exaggerates, every one must admit," agrees the New York *Evening Post*, "no matter how much the confession hurts and shames." It appears from the news reports that while the *Varese*, the flagship of the Duke of the Abruzzi, was being viewed by curious Jamestown visitors, nearly every valuable movable object aboard was "withdrawn," presumably by souvenir "collectors." Even the private apartments of the Duke were thus looted. A toilet-set, a present from the King of Italy, clothes-brushes and hair-brush, the buttons of accessible uniforms, and other valuable mementos were missed after the departure of his guests. Rear-Admiral Evans is further quoted as saying that "there is no doubt whatever that the persons who carried away the Duke's silver toilet articles and other personal belongings are members of what is called good society, and that they are not, as might be inferred from the boldness of their operations, professional crooks and common thieves." The Duke of the Abruzzi and his staff are not the only recent sufferers at the hands of these "gentle brigands," as the Philadelphia *Ledger* describes them. When the Japanese cruiser *Chitose* was lying in the North River and extending its hospitality to the people of New York City, articles of value were missed by the officers. Lieutenant Mori was the chief loser. Ten medals and decorations for bravery were cut from his service blouse to which they had been pinned. In the opinion of the New York *Mail* "this must be regarded as about the meanest crime that has been committed as yet by the vulgar and insatiable collectors of other people's property." "It is to be hoped," we read further, "that the culprits may be caught and that they will be treated with the same consideration that is shown to the sneak thief who purloins a woman's purse in a street-car." In reply to those who might condone the offense, this paper declares that the souvenir-hunters "are ordinary common thieves," and asks if they would attempt to take their souvenirs in the presence of a policeman? "The brain-storm

REAR ADMIRAL EVANS.

The American souvenir fiend, he says, will not hesitate to steal anything short of "a cellar full of water."

DUKE OF THE ABRUZZI,

Who came away from Jamestown leaving much of his personal property in the hands of souvenir-hunters.

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theory may be advanced to explain murder," it concludes, but "we have not reached the point where it may be put forward as an excuse for grand or petty larceny." And yet certain papers are inquiring into the psychology of the souvenir-fiend to discover why it is that a person otherwise above reproach sees no wickedness in this form of theft. Says the New York *Evening Post:*

"How shall we account for this? What flaw is there in the American character which permits of such happenings? The answer is not an easy one; indeed, the question ought to be referred to a convention of our best psychologists for an immediate reply, if there are to be any more such disgraceful occurrences as those on the *Varese.* Since Americans are generally considered a fairly honest people, we can not but ask whether it is not the contagion of the mob which breaks down our *morale* in this respect? Gustave Le Bon has accounted in his 'Psychology of the Crowd' for many of our modern political phenomena. His theory that the mental and moral temperature of a crowd differs wholly from that of an individual, explains clearly how a group of leading citizens, each of spotless reputation, can suddenly murder by lynching. But in such a case there is a reason for passion—a ground for mental excitement, which is surely not to be found in a reception on board of a man-of-war. Why the atmosphere of a crowd, bent on a leisurely inspection on a bright spring afternoon, should so demoralize its members as to make thieves of all, when every one of them would look with holy horror on a burglar or a bank-looter, is yet to be explained.

"Moreover, when we try to attribute our polite thievery to the psychology of the crowd we are face to face with the fact that it is a peculiarly American custom we are seeking to explain. Since we can not allege that our countrymen are so nervous and excitable as to easily lose their moral balance, we are forced to look elsewhere for the cause of our humiliation. Is it to be found in the American desire to get something for nothing? Is it not allied to our wish to get rich quickly, with little concern as to the method? Have not our gift schemes of newspapers and merchants, our 'throwing the common stock in as a bonus,' much to do with it?"

It is on the authority of Admiral Evans that the assertion is made that souvenir-taking is "a peculiarly American custom." Nothing is missed, he declares, after social functions given on board ship in foreign ports.

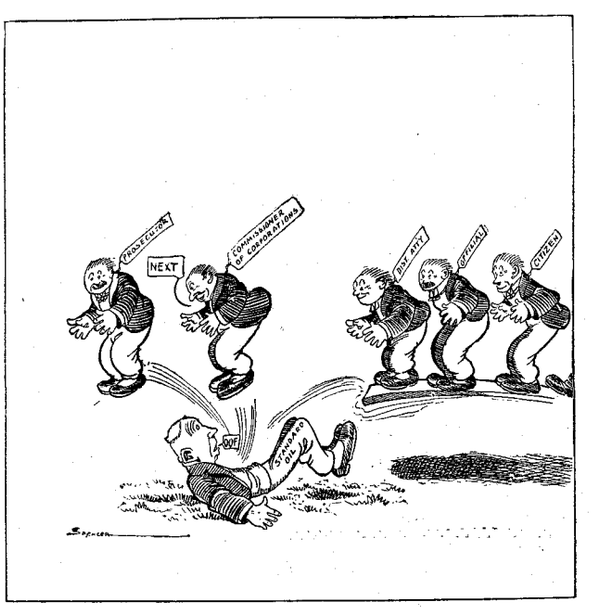
The failure of the press to explain the vandalism of the souvenir enthusiasts is turned by the New York *Herald* to humorous account. Says this paper:

"After all, is the ado over the acquisition of souvenirs from the *Varese* warranted? Has the souvenir-hunter gone to unwarranted extremes? The ship and its equipment are yet more or less intact. None of the big guns are missing. The boats are nearly all in place. The armor plate has not been unriveted. Has any one on board missed a turret? To be sure, some personal property may have disappeared and perhaps buttons from uniforms within reach of visitors may have been abstracted to such an extent that the officers are obliged to go about with their clothes held in place by pins or other temporary devices. But, bless you, if a uniform is minus the shining buttons of its owner, due to their passing to some fair damsel as a souvenir, is that a fact which a gallant Italian naval officer will regret?"

THE INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM IN OREGON

IT has been recently alleged, in connection with Oklahoma's struggles toward statehood, that the adoption of the initiative and referendum violates that clause of the Federal Constitution which provides that the States shall have a republican form of government. Five years ago, in the face of this very objection, both these experiments—lacking faith in which, Mr. Bryan recently declared, no Democrat need lay claim to orthodoxy—were incorporated in the Constitution of Oregon. A republican form of government means government by representation, said the opponents of the Oregon reformers; and, until their contention was set aside by the Supreme Court of the State, they argued that government by the direct voice of the people, as provided by the initiative and referendum, is neither representative nor republican. The power of initiative is thus formulated in the first section of Article IV. of the Constitution of Oregon: "The legislative authority of the State shall be vested in a legislative assembly, consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives, *but the people reserve to themselves the power to propose laws and amendments to the constitution, and to enact or reject the same at the polls, independent of the legislative assembly.*" The referendum clause provides that the people "*also reserve power at their own option to approve or reject at the polls any act of the legislative assembly.*" By the adoption of these clauses, says Mr. Lute Pease, writing in *The Pacific Monthly* (Portland, Ore.), "a peaceful revolution has been accomplished," with the result that "Oregon has become a pure democracy." A few other States have taken tentative steps toward direct legislation, but that of Oregon, says Mr. Pease, is

CARRYING THE WAR INTO MINNESOTA.
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal.*



A FAVORITE UP-TO-DATE SPORT.
—Spencer in the Denver *Republican.*

JUMPING ON STANDARD OIL.

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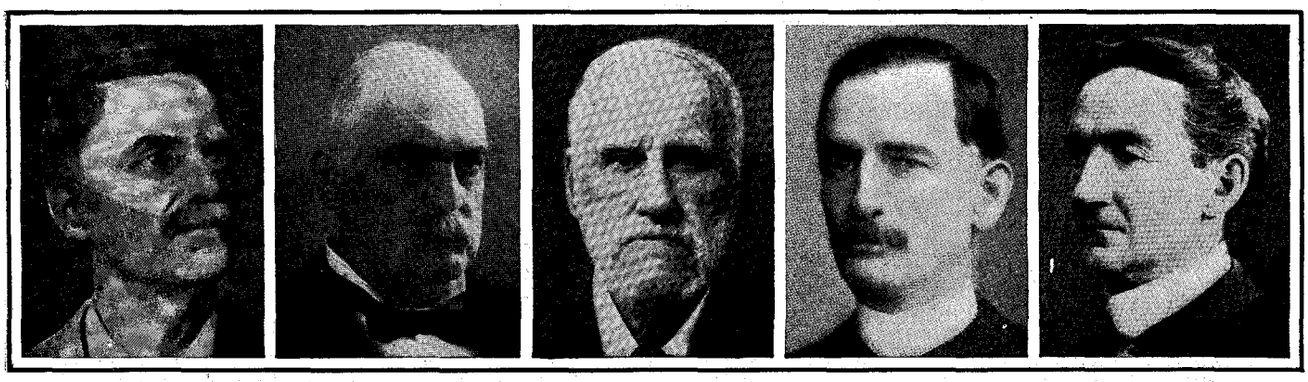

W. S. U'REN,
Leader of the ten years' struggle for direct legislation in Oregon. From a sketch in oils.

H. W. SCOTT,
Editor of the Portland *Oregonian*, a Republican paper whose editorials greatly aided the movement.

G. H. WILLIAMS,
President of Oregon's Non-Partisan Direct Legislation League. Formerly Attorney-General in Grant's Cabinet.

C. S. JACKSON,
Editor of the Portland *Journal*, a Democratic paper which supported the fighters for the initiative and referendum.

SENATOR BOURNE,
An advocate of direct legislation, and one of the first Senators elected by a direct primary.

SOME CHAMPIONS OF DIRECT LEGISLATION IN OREGON.

declared to be more radical than the form of initiative and referendum in vogue "in the most radical cantons of Switzerland, whence the idea was borrowed." Oklahoma, however, has indicated her willingness to follow suit, and Dakota is considering similar action. In Oregon the veto power of the Governor does not extend to measures referred to the people. Mr. Pease says of Oregon's experiment:

"If our representatives do not represent us, we have power to force them to do so.

"We can reject any law that we don't want, or ourselves enact any law that we do want.

"We have knocked out boss and machine.

"We have just elected two United States Senators in twenty minutes without 'boodle or booze or even a cigar,' and our legislature has just completed a session of extraordinary activity, untainted by any charge of corruption."

The first victory was speedily followed by the passage of a direct primary law. One result of the campaign of education which accompanied the ten years' fight for the initiative and referendum, says the writer, is that Oregon, altho "normally" Republican in the ratio of two to one, has given indication of being, on occasion, decidedly non-partizan—men and principles rather than parties are the issues. Thus the State has a Democratic head in Governor Chamberlain, and the Republican town of Portland has elected a Democratic mayor.

MORE JAPANESE TROUBLE IN SAN FRANCISCO

AT about the time that certain Japanese and American citizens of the eastern coast were forming the Japan Society of New York, "for the cultivation of friendly relations" between their respective countries, other citizens of the same two nations were mixt up in a broil of considerable proportions in San Francicso. While military and civilian notables in New York were entertaining General Kuroki with the best of American hospitality, the rougher element in the Pacific-coast city were mobbing Japanese restaurants and giving the Japanese Consul cause to appeal for aid to his nation's diplomatic representatives at Washington. Thus the "Japanese question," which had been slumbering since the agreement on the school matter some time ago, is once more aroused. The recent outbreak called forth from the Japanese Consul, Mr. Matsurkbara, a long statement in which he said, in part:

"In the first place, Japanese residents of San Francisco recognize the fact that present conditions in this city make it very difficult for the authorities to extend full protection.

"They understand that the strike on the street-railroads puts a heavy tax upon the police force and that it is impossible to guard all places at all times against the lawless elements of the community.

"They are fully convinced, however, that such of the violence to which they have been subjected is due to racial prejudice and that attempts which are being made in certain quarters to have it appear that the trouble is confined to quarrels between laboring men, incidentally involving Japanese, are without foundation.

"In support of this view they direct attention to the fact that Japanese restaurants have been systematically annoyed and unjustly attacked. Hardly a day goes by in the territory south of Market Street that some threatening demonstration is not made by roughs and hoodlums against Japanese places of business in that quarter. . . . . .

"The Japanese residents of San Francisco further insist that no provocation has been given, or is being given, for these outrages.

"They are peacefully engaged in lawful occupations, the right to which is guaranteed to them by treaty stipulations. They believe they are fully justified in protesting against acts which place their property in jeopardy and their lives in peril, and they denounce as unjust such public criticisms as attribute their complaints to mere 'cockiness' and caprice."

His report of conditions was forwarded to Tokyo and to Ambassador Aoki at Washington, who immediately appealed to Secretary Root. The Secretary of State at once called upon Governor Gillett, of California, to investigate the charges. In his reply to Secretary Root, Governor Gillett suggested what the press generally accept as the correct diagnosis of the difficulty, that "the assaults were due largely to uncertain conditions existing in San Francisco by reason of the labor troubles." "The affair in itself," remarks the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, "was a purely local and trivial outbreak of mere hoodlumism, which would have been averted by the presence even of a single policeman, the ruffians finding their opportunity in the fact that the police in that quarter had been withdrawn to keep order in the streets traversed by the street-railways." Its international importance is due, it concludes, solely "to its more or less fanciful connection with the school incident of some months ago." Discussion of this affair as bearing upon the relations of the United States and Japan follows, therefore, channels similar to that which the school incident elicited. This paper continues:

"Probably the most serious outcome of what is at worst an irritating incident will appear when it comes to negotiating a commercial treaty with Japan four years hence. A treaty of some kind there must be, and Japan may be inclined, and not without warrant, to drive a harder bargain than she otherwise would. It would be absurd, and a grave reflection upon the common sense of both nations, to assume that anything more serious than a diplomatic incident is to be the outcome of this latest sporadic outburst of hoodlumism in San Francisco."

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THE DRIFT TOWARD TARIFF REVISION

WHAT is variously acclaimed in the Independent press as "the most notable utterance on the subject of tariff revision that has yet appeared" and "the severest jolt that has yet been administered to the stand-patters" comes from no less unexpected a source than the National Association of Manufacturers. This body consists of some three thousand of the leading manufacturers of the country, men supposed to be, for the most part, direct beneficiaries of the tariff. Nevertheless at its recent annual convention in New York the Association adopted a resolution favoring revision of the existing tariff at the earliest opportunity, recommending the appointment of a non-partizan and national commission to consider revision proposals in a business-like manner, and urging the negotiation of reciprocity treaties in the mean time. Prior to the convention the entire membership of the Association had been sounded by letter on the subject of revision. The report of the committee which took this mail vote is quoted as follows in the New York *Journal of Commerce:*

"Of those members who have replied to our inquiries upon this subject, out of a total of 1,800 members, 350, or 20 per cent., are radically opposed to revision; 8 per cent. are opposed to it at this time on grounds of expediency, lest it unsettle business, etc.; 55 per cent. favor revision—most of them a radical kind, but one-fifth of them wanting only partial revision; 17 per cent. are indifferent or uninformed, or not entitled to vote. Those decidedly wanting revision now or in the near future are, therefore, twice those who are either decidedly opposed to revision or opposed to it for the time being. Taken by industries, out of 77 different industries tabulated, 56 vote for revision, casting a total of 1,510 votes; 16 industries vote against revision, casting a total of 102 votes; 5 industries are each tied in their votes, casting a total of 28 votes.

"When the most powerful organization of manufacturers in the United States," remarks the Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.), "turns against the device invented, ostensibly, to protect American manufacturers, the hypocrisy of the protectionists is exposed." But it is unnecessary to indicate the tenor of the Democratic press comment. The really remarkable feature of the incident is the attitude of the Republican papers. These, with scarcely an exception, indorse the manufacturers' demand for revision, at the same time differentiating themselves from the Democratic revisionists by reaffirming their allegiance to the principle of protection. Secretary Taft has declared for revision, in the face of the Tariff League's threat to "eliminate" as a Republican candidate any man who would lay hands upon the Dingley schedules—a threat which leads the Washington *Post* (Ind.) to remark: "If the American Protective Tariff League should succeed in making tariff revision the paramount issue in the Republican National Convention of 1908, it may make the nomination of William H. Taft for President a certainty." Other independent papers claim to discover Mr. Taft's chief advantage over his rivals in the fact that he is the only avowed revisionist among the Republican candidates. And the Brooklyn *Times* (Rep.) warns its party that "if the Republicans refuse to listen to the demand for a reasonable revision of the tariff in the interest of protection they may count upon a revulsion of sentiment that will give the power, as in 1892, into the hands of the free-trade Democrats." The New York *Globe*, also Republican, has this to say:

"The agricultural interest, the importing interest, and even the workingman interest have taken the lead in campaigns for tariff change, but never before in the history of the country has the manufacturing interest.

"Equally remarkable is the comparatively small attention the public prints have given to this most sensational declaration. A few years ago such an utterance would have caused great stir—the

"THE BOY STOOD ON THE BURNING DECK," ETC.
—McWhorter in the St. Paul *Dispatch*.

newspapers would have screeched for or against, orators shouted, corner groceries have buzzed. Now the news is received with calmness, almost with indifference—as important but rather dull and not warranting excitement. A radical change has manifestly come over the public attitude toward the tariff question—for more than a century in one way and another the chief political issue of America—when an association of manufacturers can come out for revision and the coming out is so mildly received. Has that period dreamed of by publicists at last arrived, when the tariff can be considered as a non-partizan business question rather than a division-making political one? . . . . . .

"This condition is a hopeful augury that the tariff can be taken out of politics, as the manufacturers suggest, and the making of tariff schedules be confided to non-partizan experts, as in Germany and France."

The New York *Tribune* may be cited as another of the many Republican papers which admit that the time has come for some readjustment of the tariff. "When revision comes," says the New York *Evening Mail* (Rep), "it will be undertaken as a business question—to meet changed conditions at home, to satisfy the grievances of our best customers abroad." It does not deny, however, that such conditions and such grievances already exist.

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THE Duke of the Abruzzi may decide to leave the remainder of his ship here as a souvenir.—*New York Commercial.*

THE attention of the Audubon societies is called to the treatment of the dove of peace in Ohio.—*New York Evening Mail.*

SENATOR LA FOLLETTE has gone bear-hunting in Colorado. Denials that he has presidential ambition will now be futile.—*Chicago Post.*

"THE King of Abyssinia has adopted a new umbrella," says the Columbia *State*. "Adopted" is a very polite word to use in this emergency.—*Washington Herald*

A RARE old book has been found in a heap of rubbish. The reverse of the process is the rule with modern books.—*New York American.*

ABE HUMMEL is slated for a position in the prison bakery. The warden must have figured that he is already accustomed to having the dough stick to his fingers.—*Washington Post.*

IN Sweden the woman's club is called "Damklubb." That would doubtless exactly express Mr. Harriman's idea of a certain well-known instrument of offensive warfare sometimes wielded from the White House.—*Washington Herald.*

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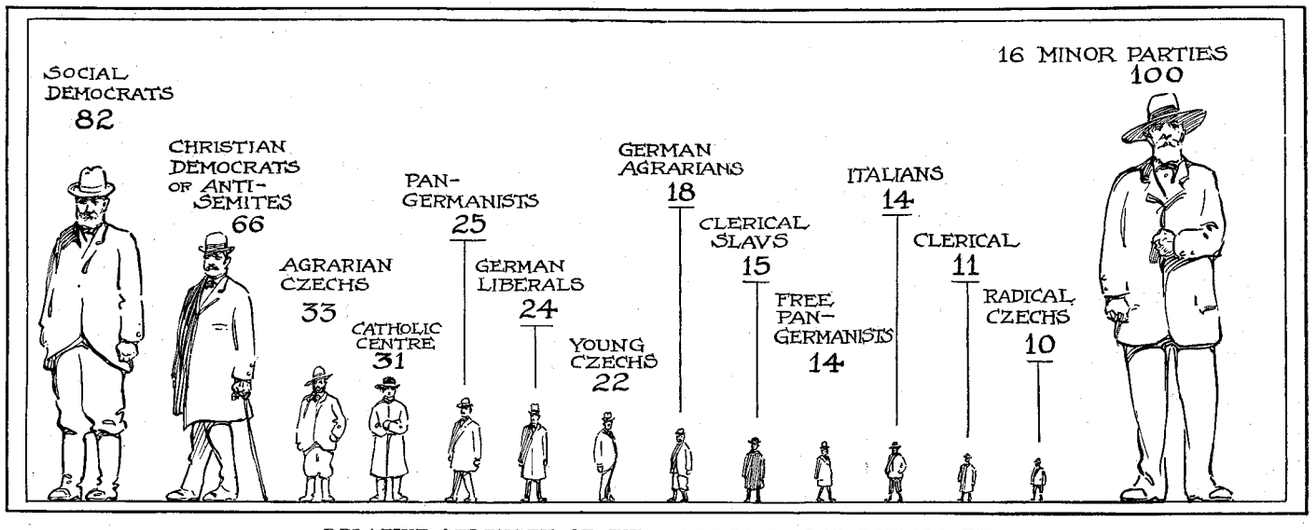
FOREIGN COMMENT

BLOODLESS REVOLUTION IN AUSTRIA

THE first general election in Austria since Francis Joseph granted universal suffrage to his Austrian subjects and compelled by law every voter to come to the polls under penalty has resulted in a triumph for the Social Democrats. This party has secured 82 seats in the Reichsrath. The anti-Semites, or Christian Socialists, will have 66 seats, and will probably in a division combine with the various Clerical parties to make up a group of 107 votes, while the four German non-Clerical parties will unite with 81 votes, and the nationalist Czech parties, Young and Old, will have 80. While the party groups in the Reichsrath are estimated as from 28 to 30 in number, when practical issues are pending they generally crystallize under the four denominations above named. But the main divisions will be "black" and "red," that is, the Clerical and the popular, or Socialist, groups. The return of Dr. Victor Adler, who takes in Austria the position of August Bebel in Germany, augurs well, we are told in the Liberal journals of Europe, for the progressive and reform movement in the Austrian Empire. According to the London *Times*, the Slav Nationalists, Czechs, and pan-Germanists have all been snowed under by the Socialists. To quote the Vienna correspondent of that journal:

"Universal suffrage has brought an overwhelming victory to Austrian Socialism. . . . This unprecedented success is attributable mainly to the steady propaganda, the strict discipline, and the idealism that characterize Austrian Social Democracy. Under the old franchise, Socialist candidates could only hope to find a place among the 72 deputies elected in the fifth or universal-suffrage curia, and, notwithstanding strenuous efforts, they succeeded in securing but 11 seats. Even their leader, Dr. Adler, only entered Parliament two years ago. The abolition of the curia system removed the chief obstacle to their electoral success and enabled them to enter upon the campaign with the prestige of having already contributed to the realization of a fundamental article of their program."

The comments of the Austrian press on the startling results of the election ("an Austrian revolution," as the London *Daily Chronicle* says) is generally favorable. The official organ of the Government, the *Fremden Blatt* (Vienna), reviews the situation from the practical standpoint of parliamentary business and the responsibilities of Prime Minister Beck. It urges the Social Democrats and Christian Democrats not to obstruct progressive action by dissensions, and congratulates the country that the pan-Germanists Schoenerer and Franko Stein have been defeated at the polls, and concludes by saying that "nationalistic Radicalism has received its death-blow," and "it is good news to hear that the first obstacle to a genuine parliamentary life in Austria has been swept away." "The general impression which we derive from the election returns," says the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna), "is that the first parliament elected under universal suffrage will be red and black. What is now needed is a united spirit of reform such as will promote the advance, not only of Germans, but of the whole of the Austrian Empire." The leading organ of the Christian Socialists or anti-Semites, the *Deutsche Volksblatt* (Vienna), is equally encouraged and encouraging. The party which it represents, declares this journal, will now be enabled not only "to feel contented with the success which it has hitherto attained, but by union with the Social Democrats to score still further victories." The *Deutsche Tageblatt* (Vienna), organ of Pan-Germanism, consoles its readers by telling them that their defeat is the price they have had to pay for universal suffrage. A note of natural triumph runs through the editorial comment of the Social Democratic *Arbeiterzeitung* (Vienna), which concludes its remarks as follows:



RELATIVE STRENGTH OF THE PARTIES IN THE REICHSRATH.

"It is not necessary to speak at length on these elections. The proletariat has triumphed, and the more we examine the returns the deeper becomes our impression that before the onrush of our Social Democracy the bourgeois electorate has given way like a reed before the gale."

The same exultant tone marks the utterances of the Social-Democrat *Vorwaerts* (Berlin), which declares that "after a glorious fight the labor class of Austria have won a glorious victory under the red flag"; and the Socialist organ of Jaurès, the *Humanité* (Paris), observes:

"This proletarian victory quite vindicates the institution of universal suffrage. It is a guaranty that every aggressive attempt of the Clericals is foredoomed to failure. The Government will now be compelled to yield to the Austrian proletariat the satisfaction it demands and which it has earned by the magnificent struggle which it has made during the past few years."

But the *Osservatore Romano* (Rome), the organ of the Vatican, sees something serious in the situation, and remarks:

"It may now fairly be predicted that in the future the governing of Austria will continue to be one of the most difficult tasks that can torment the soul of modern statesmen. One comfort is that Baron Beck is a most competent pilot."

In its editorial comment the London *Times* deplores the victory of the "Reds," and then, after eulogizing Dr. Victor Adler, leader

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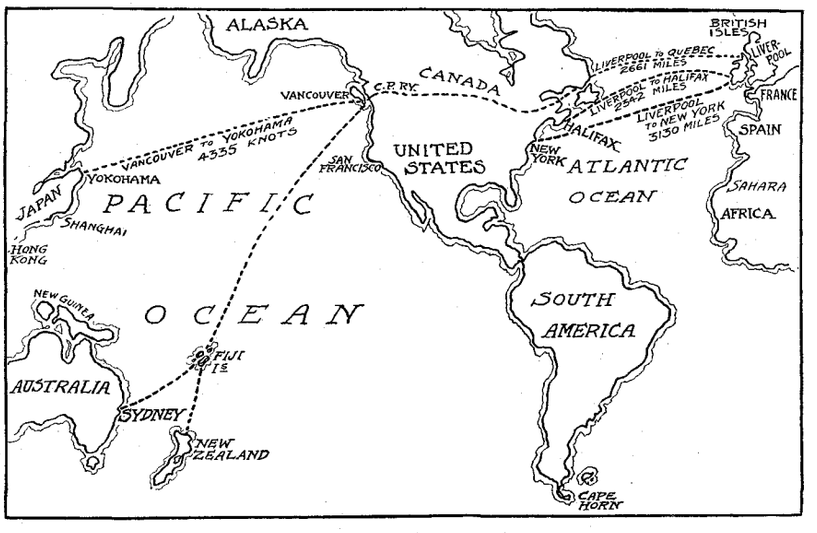
of the Austrian Socialists, speculates on the "action of the Social Democrats and of the Christian Democrats upon each other, and of the future development of each under that action." The Christian Democrats belong to the Roman-Catholic Church, and the great London daily asks:

"Will the Christian Socialists of Austria be able to keep within the limits which she [the church] imposes upon such movements with the Social Democrats egging them on? If the leaders of the party do so, will their followers and their constituents remain true to them, or will they be lured away by the more tempting offers of Dr. Adler and his disciples? On the other hand, is there any chance that any fraction of the Social Democrats may prefer to carry out what is practicable with the aid of the Christian Socialists to the pursuit of their own ideals against a parliamentary majority? . . . Leader and followers may find their opportunity in the handling of these questions."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BRINGING THE COLONIES NEARER BRITAIN

"TO form a more perfect union" was one of the objects proclaimed in the preamble to the American Constitution. What was thus accomplished among Great Britain's former thirteen colonies a hundred years ago is now being attempted by the rest of them in London by the Imperial Conference, which has been pretty generally voted by the British and colonial press to be a failure. But while it is true that failure has attended the effort to arrange a preferential tariff, something almost as good is to be granted. The means of communication between the various British possessions that belt the globe are to be increased, and the colonies thus to be brought nearer to each other and to the mother country. Just as the Suez Canal, the Panama Canal, the Swiss tunnels, and the increasing speed of trains and steamers are shrinking the earth to less formidable proportions year by year, the British are planning a new route to decrease the distance and time from England to Canada and Australia. To quote the words of the Birmingham *Post* on the new route:



THE NEW INTERCOLONIAL ROUTE.

Map showing the proposed improved communication between the various colonies of Great Britain.

"The first practical step toward its realization has been taken in the concession by the Government of Newfoundland of a contract for the construction of a new railway across Newfoundland, at a point where the distance is eighty-five miles. Powers have likewise been secured by the same European contractors for the construction of a submarine tunnel under the Straits of Belle Isle, which would bridge the awkward marine gap between Newfoundland and the coast of Labrador, and so unite the new transatlantic short route with the great railway systems of Canada and the United States. The reduction of the ocean mileage made possible by this route is discovered by comparison of the 1,930 miles between Fishguard and Newfoundland with the 3,130 miles between Liverpool and New York, a difference in favor of Newfoundland of 1,200 miles."

But much more is implied in the achievement of a tunnel under the Straits of Belle Isle. The line of communication is intended to reach the southeasternmost possessions of Great Britain and to "put a girdle round the earth" which shall connect Liverpool with Australia and New Zealand by a shortened route. We find it reported in the London papers that the Imperial Conference, which has been denounced by some as "a failure and a sham," did succeed in carrying the following resolution:

"That in the opinion of this Conference the interests of the Empire demand that in so far as practicable its different portions should be connected by the best possible means of mail communication, travel, and transportation;

"That to this end it is advisable that Great Britain should be connected with Canada and through Canada with Australia and New Zealand by the best service available within reasonable cost;

"That for the purpose of carrying the above project into effect such financial support as may be necessary should be contributed by Great Britain, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand in equitable proportions."

The Canadian papers make little comment on these resolutions and seem to think that as a literal preferential tariff was refused to the colonies, the object of the Imperial Conference has been defeated. But the London *Daily Chronicle* is of opinion that as the mother country is to subsidize this union mail service, this will be tantamount to a preference, and that the Conference has now proved itself a reality. "The great opportunity has been taken, and the Imperial Conference of 1907 has now been made into a signal success." We read further:

"When the door was closed upon preference, there was another door through which the end of promoting inter-Imperial trade and unity might be attained. It is the door . . . which leads to improved communications. And this is the more excellent way which the Conference adopted yesterday."

The opinion is echoed by *Lloyd's Weekly News* (London) in the following optimistic comment:

"A frank understanding has been reached as to the desirability of facilitating Imperial commerce by the establishment of better and quicker steamship services, accelerating transport, and reducing the rates of freight and the dues on British shipping. These schemes may involve state contributions, but if they are productive of gain to the several communities they will be justified. In such ways as these, as Mr. Deakin has admitted, indirect preference may be given to the colonies, and this will be one of the indirect results of the Conference."

But *The Saturday Review* (London) grumpily demurs:

"On not one single point of a practical character did the Government meet the wishes of the premiers. Even the project for an All Red route across Canada to Australia and New Zealand was only supported in principle. The importance of a rapid service—which might bring Australia within three weeks of Great Britain—can not be overestimated, and to secure it the colonies are prepared to make considerable pecuniary sacrifice. All the Imperial Government are prepared to do is to institute an expert inquiry. Where they have not met colonial proposals with an icy no, they have committed themselves to nothing. The colonies can now understand the value of Liberal professions."

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ITALY AND DISARMAMENT

PREMIER TITTONI has recently followed the example of the English Premier and the German Chancellor in stating the position which his country takes toward the question of disarmament. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's disarmament program, it will be remembered, Prince von Buelow recently dismissed with a joke and averred that Germany would not even discuss it at The Hague. Mr. Tittoni, in addressing the Chamber of Deputies at Rome, declares that the Italian delegates at the Peace Conference will certainly join in the discussion, but can not bind themselves beforehand to accept the decision arrived at by a majority. He sympathizes with England's "noble intentions," but will at present give no opinion "as to the possibility of putting the initiative into immediate action." "I think," he concludes, "that Italy can take part in the discussion, always retaining to herself the same liberty of examining and estimating its results." The principal Power to be considered with regard to this utterance is of course Germany, who is now being spoken of by her detractors as "the spoilt child of Europe" whom no one wishes to drive into a fit of crying or anger, and to whom every one is willing to offer a reasonable amount of sugar. The *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) declares that Germany "is becoming solely responsible for the continued growth of armaments," and it is interesting to note that the German press take Tittoni's half-way utterance as a virtual indorsement of their refusal to consider disarmament seriously. Thus the *Koelnische Zeitung* (the official organ of Prince von Buelow), somewhat sneeringly concludes that there is no longer any fear that Germany at the Peace Conference will have reason for apprehending "the painful surprizes she experienced at Algeciras," when Italy stood aloof.

PREMIER TITTONI, OF ITALY,

Who says that Italy is willing to discuss disarmament at The Hague, but will not promise to abide by the decision.

The *Vossische Zeitung*, the leading Liberal organ of Berlin, is a good representative of German opinion on Premier Tittoni's utterance. It thus states its views editorially:

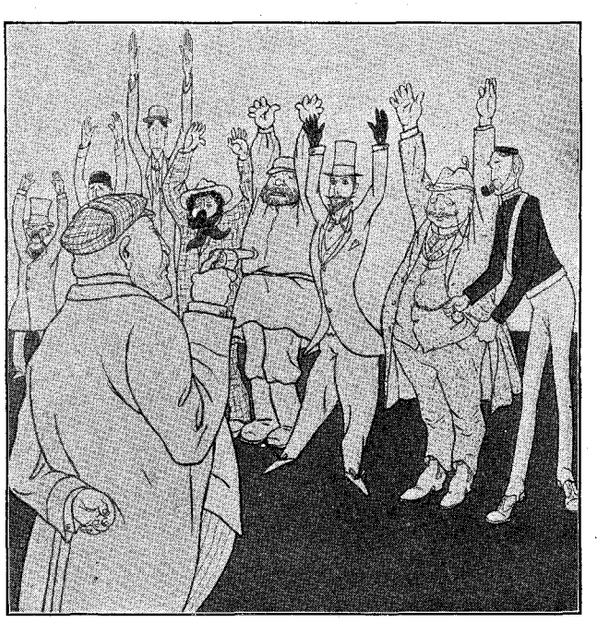
"Italy certainly refuses to assume the same attitude at the Conference at The Hague as Germany and Austria-Hungary have determined on, for these two governments have resolved to take no part in the discussion of disarmament. Yet in the principle of her decision Italy regards the question from the same standpoint as her allies. She considers it impossible to arrive at an adequate statement on the subject of disarmament. A debate on such a subject would be barren of results, and, if a resolution were unanimously passed, who could guarantee its execution? Tittoni exactly coincides with the recent declaration of Prince von Buelow on this point. He realizes also that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman is, at the bottom of his heart, of precisely the same opinion, and that the British statesman, whose views on the whole disarmament question are not far different from those of the Imperial Chancellor, has made no definite plan to realize England's desire to lighten the cost of her armaments. Italy, therefore, as Tittoni has repeatedly stated, clearly takes the side of Germany and Austria with regard to the solution of the disarmament problem."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FAILURE OF FEMINISM IN FRANCE

THERE are no suffragettes in France, and Frenchwomen are not worrying about the right to vote. This is acknowledged by French as well as by German writers. An example of German opinion on this matter appears in an article in *Der Continent* (Berlin), which discusses the question of woman's right to vote, or even to be voted for, in a parliamentary election, and the progress of feminism in France and Germany. The author is Kaethe Schirmacher, an eminent scholar and writer of Danzig, one of the founders of the German National Union for Female Suffrage. One principal obstacle in the way of woman's rights in France, she declares, is the traditional policy of the church. Frenchwomen are themselves indifferent and will not join the International League for Female Suffrage. Among the bourgeois class especially there is much lukewarmness in the matter, and in some quarters profound aversion toward the idea of women casting a vote or accepting parliamentary candidature. She thus summarizes the results attained by the International League so far:

"The political emancipation of woman is an accomplished fact in New Zealand and five out of the six Australian states, in four States of the American Union and in Finland. In Holland, in Hungary, and in Russia, where an extension of the suffrage is imminent, there is every reason to suppose that women will obtain electoral privileges; while in Switzerland, Norway, Germany, and Canada women who pay taxes have a vote in the municipal elections. In all the countries I have mentioned there exists a national union, and all these unions are branches of the International League, over which an American lady, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, presides."

This political feminism does not flourish in France, altho there are some sporadic efforts in its favor. Clerical influence casts a damper over such efforts. Miss Schirmacher remarks:



ENGLAND'S IDEA OF DISARMAMENT.

EDWARD VII.—"Hands up!

—*Simplicissimus* (Munich).

"French feminists have not yet advanced so far as to join the International League. The League indeed admits none but national societies, and there is no national feminist society in France. It would seem likely that such a body will soon be constituted, for

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there already exist several local feminist unions in the French provinces. But the fact can not be disguised that the feminist political movement has so far made but poor progress in France. Neither the republicans nor the Socialists are particularly anxious to give the rights of the electorate to women, for fear that they will exercise them under clerical influence."

Yet the majority of the press of France are not averse to giving women equal political rights with men, altho the most influential journals and the government organs are opposed to this development of feminism. To quote further:

"The French press, especially that of the capital, is generally favorable to the political emancipation of women. The *Libre Parole* stands in the front rank as a champion of Catholic feminism. The *Éclair*, the *Matin*, and others stand for republican feminism. But the *Temps* and the *Débats* have not yet been converted to this cause. In general, the bourgeois capitalist is indifferent or even hostile to the idea of female suffrage, while Socialists of all ranks and the laboring class are in favor of it."

The matter has been brought very much to the front by the Separation. Protestant churches accepted the act for associations of public worship, and in their national synod pronounced in favor of female suffrage. Women can now vote for representatives to the associations and to this synod; women, that is, who contribute to the funds of the church. "The Catholic Church," concludes Dr. Schirmacher, "rejects the associations of public worship, and does not even discuss the question of the feminine vote. Catholics in any case would certainly decide against it, in accordance with their immemorial tradition."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE PIG IN GERMAN POLITICS

A GOOSE saved the Capitol of Rome, and the pig has been put forward by the German Chancellor and his adherents as likely to save the dwindling prosperity of the German peasant. Thus the pig is to play the same rôle in the Empire of the Kaiser as he is said once to have played in Ireland, where he was "the gintleman that paid the rint." Our interest in this is evident from the fact that we sell over $20,000,000 worth of lard, hams, bacon, and pork to Germany every year. The argument of the German Government is that by excluding foreign pork from Germany the price of that commodity will rise, and every peasant who keeps a pig will reap the benefit. Bebel and the Socialist workingmen who eat the pork and pay any advance in price naturally oppose the Government's plan and would rather abolish the tariff that excludes foreign ham and bacon. The Conservatives advocate the Government's scheme of strictest protection and have captured in the recent election the vote of the small landowner, the cottager, and agricultural laborer of the country. Such is the contention of Herman Linde, writing in *Die Neue Zeit*, the Socialist weekly of Stuttgart. He declares:

"The national pig, whose praises have been enthusiastically sung by the Imperial Chancellor and his friends, played an important part, during the last Reichstag elections, in support of the Liberal and Conservative block which was the mainstay of the Government. This is illustrated by the fact that a large number of agricultural laborers, cottage-holders, and small farmers believed that they would derive great advantages from a rise in the price of pork and were strongly in favor of excluding the foreign product, of taxing foreign cattle imports, and all other measures which seemed likely to prevent a fall in the price of domestic pork. During the election canvass in the country electoral districts of the eastern provinces of the Empire the ears of Socialistic agitators were often assailed by the cry: 'You cursed Reds are trying to lower the price of pork, and thus ruin us country people. See that the price is kept up, or there will be trouble for you!' We may here declare without fear of contradiction that if we Social Democrats, in our speeches and pamphlets, had promised the country people a rise in the price of pork, these rustic voters would have had their eyes open to the colonial swindle of the Government, and would have condoned the terrible hostility to religion so often charged to the Social Democracy."

But this is what happened, says this writer. Every poor man kept a pig, which he fed with difficulty, and was often forced to sell before it was full-grown or fat, because he had no means of buying the increasing quantity of provender required to keep the animal in condition. The fall in price was profitable to the large landed proprietor who bought half-grown pigs by the hundred and was able to support them on the products of his property. Thus:

"The great landed proprietors and big farmers suffered nothing from the fall in prices. They could take their time and wait for a market, without selling their young and half-fattened swine for next to nothing. Feed did not cost them what it cost the small owner, who if his crops turned out insufficient had to buy his feed at a high price."

Even when prices were lowest, and pork had a fall of 30 per cent., the peasantry still relied upon the government promises. To quote further:

"The oversupply of half-reared pigs and the low price obtainable for them reached a climax just at the time of the elections in December and January last, altho pork was selling in the city at a high price which had never been reached before. But the small farmers were nevertheless unable to understand that low prices on their farms and high prices in the city were quite reconcilable phenomena under the circumstances. The city prices did them no good, and they were actually being ruined by the prices at which they were forced to sell their stock. And so it came to pass that the national pig still held his political place in swaying the votes at the Reichstag elections."

The Conservatives among the landed proprietors encouraged their laborers to keep pigs, and aided them in so doing. But they generally dictated the casting of their votes, besides buying up cheap their unripened pork. Mr. Linde concludes by remarking:

"It was in this way that the national pig did the work imposed upon him by the ruling classes in influencing the ten thousand members of the country proletariat. He served, among other purposes, to mislead their reason and stultify their common sense. As an example of this we may note that in the Prussian government settlements, where the population raise pigs and live in the most wretched destitution, almost every vote of the Reichstag elections was cast for the Conservatives, while the Social Democrat canvassers could not appear there without peril of their life. The pig, who was so much belauded before the elections, has since then left his admirers in the lurch. The price of pork has sunk to an extraordinary degree and does not appear yet to have struck rock bottom, in spite of the fact that unnumbered Conservative votes were cast in the hope that prices would rise. It lies with the Social Democrats now to make the best use of the present condition of things to win adherence to their program."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SPARKS FROM THE ANVIL

SCHALOM ASCH, the author of the play "The God of Vengeance," has been expelled from St. Petersburg. No wonder! St. Petersburg has long since had enough vengeance, both human and divine.—*Kladderadatsch.*

NEW GUEST IN A SWISS HOTEL (to a group of Russian women radicals)—"Ladies, to prevent accident, I beg to inform you that my name is Carl Shultz; I come from Posen, and am *not* a Russian minister of police."—*Jugend.*

MR. ASQUITH, it is said, intends to set aside £1,000,000 of his surplus for old-age pensions for the deserving poor. The report has caused great excitement among the Socialists, who are asking angrily, Why only the *deserving* poor?—*Punch.*

THE *Daily Express* learns from a reliable source that Germany is secretly building two ships-of-war which are to be more powerful than the *Dreadnought*. The news is quite correct. But the *Daily Express* is not aware that Germany has already secretly built ten ships of this type, according to an appropriation which the Reichstag has secretly made. These ships have been secretly launched, and have secretly put to sea, and to accommodate them the Kaiser William canal has been secretly widened and deepened. These ten ships have secretly ascended the Thames, and have secretly come to anchor at London, so that at any moment they may secretly bombard the town.—*Kladderadatsch.*

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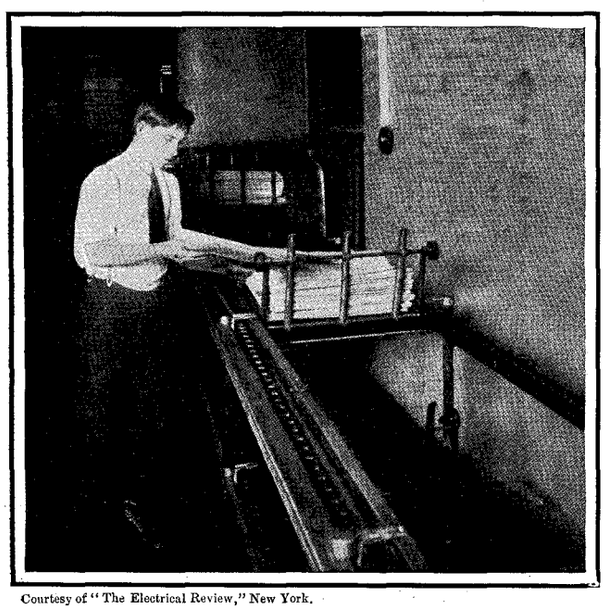
SCIENCE AND INVENTION

RAPID NEWSPAPER-MAKING

THE new equipment of the Baltimore *Sun* is given credit by Day Allen Willey for record-breaking performance in newspaper-production. In an article contributed to *The Electrical Review* (New York, May 18) Mr. Willey asserts that this plant is able, on account of improved methods and machinery, to compose, stereotype, print, and deliver for distribution an ordinary 16-page, 8-column paper in a shorter time than would be required in any other plant in the country. The arrangement of the mechanical installation that makes this possible is thus described:

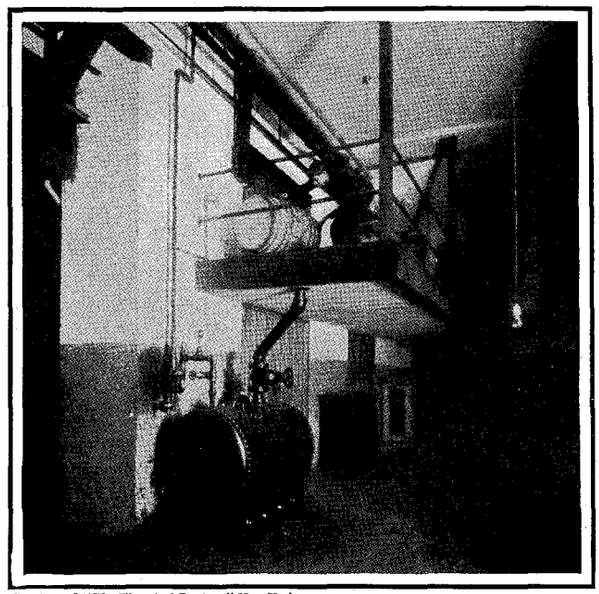
"If we follow a paragraph of news matter or even an advertisement from the time it is written until it is placed before the reader, we can get a comprehensive idea of the truly wonderful part that mechanism may play in this industry. As fast as the mind of the reporter or editor frames a sentence it is placed upon the paper by the typewriter, every desk containing a machine by which copy can be finished far more rapidly than with the pen or pencil and, of course, far more legibly. The pneumatic tube takes sheet after sheet as revised by the editor and places it before the foreman in the composing-room above. The battery of typesetting machines are provided with double as well as single magazines of type-formers, so that one machine may not only set the body of the paragraph, but the head-lines, altho a separate machine is designed exclusively for headings. Thus hand composition has been reduced to such a small amount that an entire page of eight columns, including all the display advertising, may contain less than a half-column set by actual hand labor. When it is stated that each of these motor-driven typesetters averages at least 6,000 ems an hour compared with less than 5,000 ems—the best record in most composing-rooms of the larger American dailies—an idea of the time-saving in composition alone can be gained, but machinery also enters largely into the making of the matrix. As fast as the form is made up, it is shoved on the bed of an impression-molder that is actuated by a two-and-one-half-horse-power motor. One movement of the massive mold-roller over the sheet of *papier-mâché* placed on the form stamps the type into its soft, moist surface. As the molder is next to the form-tables, the steam-tables are also in line with the roll, so that the form and matrix are placed on a table in a few seconds to be subjected to a steam pressure of eighty pounds, which partially removes the moisture. As this treatment occupies four minutes, enough tables are provided to press all of the matrices which can be molded in that time. At the end of the steam-tables, the circular matrix-roaster revolved by a one-quarter-horse-power motor receives the matrices as fast as removed from the tables. Its centrifugal motion completely dries the matrix in fifteen seconds, with heat produced by gas."



Courtesy of "The Electrical Review," New York.

THE ELECTRICALLY DRIVEN CONVEYER.

This machine takes the papers as fast as they are printed and folded to the mailing and distributing room. It handles the output of four presses, each running off 25,000 papers hourly, and requires the attention of only one boy at each press.



Courtesy of "The Electrical Review," New York.

THE INK RESERVOIR AND DISTRIBUTOR.

By this apparatus, which uses comprest air, all the presses are automatically inked.

The matrices travel to the stereotyping-room in the basement, over a chute. While the stereotype is being made, the plate is trimmed by electrically driven tools, so that the operation of the casting-boxes, the steam-tables, the making up of the forms, and the transfer of the form-tables are the only hand processes employed. A plate may be locked on the press-bed in less than eight minutes after the form is completed, in which time the matrix has been molded, prest, dried, sent to the stereotype department, and cast. The writer thinks it doubtful if this record can be equaled by any newspaper in the country. He goes on:

"To return to the career of the paragraph we have been following, a stereotype containing it is fastened with the other plates of the paper on each of a series of four quadruple presses of the Hoe type. In an hour, if these have been running continuously, 100,000 newspapers containing it have not only been printed and finished, but taken from the press-room and most of them placed in wrappers for mailing or in the hands of carriers for distribution. In other words, an edition of this size is not only produced, but delivered to the center of distribution in the time mentioned. Passing over the question of the modern quadruple press, which, as th reader knows, not only prints but cuts and folds, the way in which the delivery is made is worth noting. Extending past the end of each press is an endless conveyer moving at the rate of 100 feet a minute. As the papers fall upon the delivery board of a press the 'fly boy' with one motion of his arms places them on the conveyer as fast as they accumulate. To the end of the press-room moves the conveyer, then up a vertical conduit to the street floor, where its freight is removed, counted, and distributed to carriers and wagons as fast as the papers emerge through the chute."

One of the most interesting features of the press-installation is a pneumatic ink distributor, which consists of a reservoir holding 3,000 pounds of ink and readily filled by gravity from a platform above it. Says the writer:

"From the reservoir, tubing extends to a conduit the surface of

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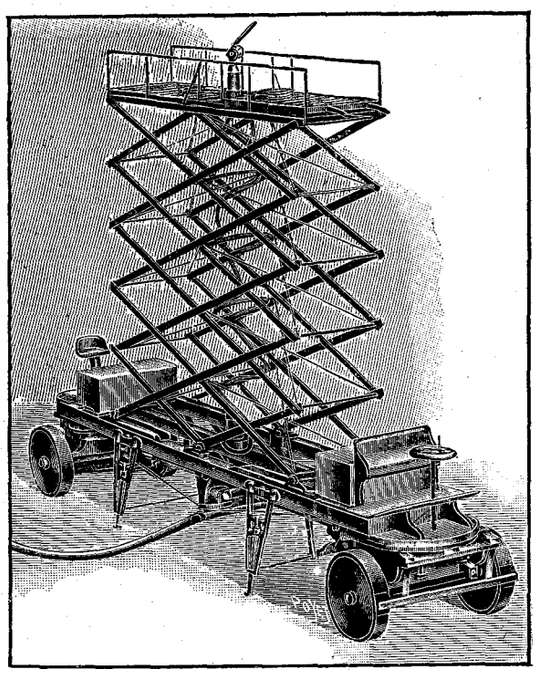
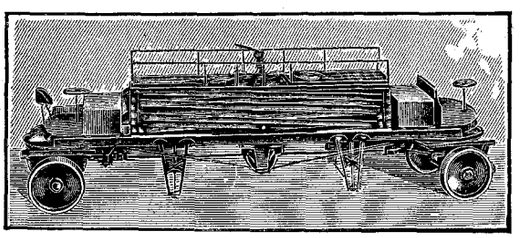
which is adjacent to the ink-cylinder of each press. The conduit has a series of openings through which the ink is sprayed by air pressure upon the surface of the ink-cylinder. The distribution of the ink is regulated by the speed of the press, and the flow shut off when the press ceases its motion. No attendant is required for 'inking,' as it is done entirely automatically."

EXTENSION TOWERS FOR FIREMEN

IMPROVED forms of extension towers for use at fires are described in *La Nature* (Paris, April 13) by Henry Bougeois. He gives the palm for completeness to a German form of apparatus, altho it is not as compact as the device in use in New York and other large American cities. Mr. Bougeois first speaks of the ordinary extension ladders in which one ladder slides out over another. Of these he says:

"These devices are not without inconveniences. In the first place, altho they are composed of elements that glide one over the other, the minimum length to which they may be reduced is still too great to enable them to turn a corner quickly and easily. Again, on account of the inclined position in which they must be used, the firemen on them can reach the burning edifice only at the top, and to save life at various levels, the ladder must be withdrawn and extended at a different angle. . . . For this reason, divers inventors have attempted to devise ladders that may be erected vertically, or rather extensible towers, which may be raised parallel to the façade of the burning building and quite close to it.

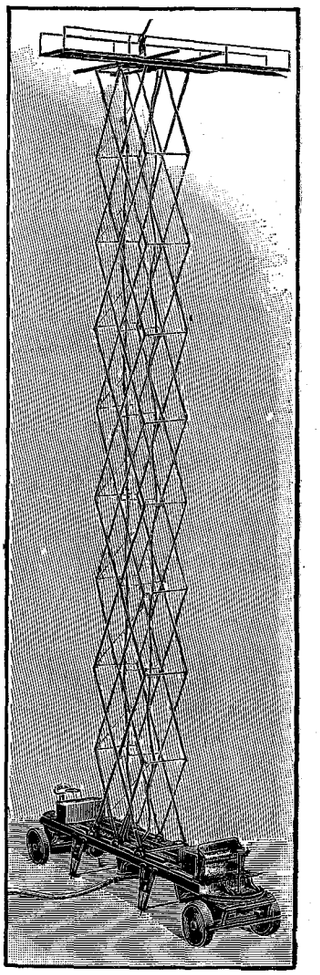




THE HOLM LADDER,
Closed and semi-extended.

This is an application, with important modifications, of the idea carried out in America in what are called 'water-towers.' . . . . .

"One of the new ladders devised to obviate the troubles noted above is the Holm ladder, invented by a New Yorker. We show it in its successive positions. When folded it is in the most convenient form possible, being carried on a truck that may be moved either by a motor or by horses. The forward and rear wheels may be separately guided, and each has its own motor, while in the center is a third motor that operates the ladder. The power is furnished by storage-batteries. The characteristic feature, which we shall find also in another ladder that will be described below, is the mode of extension. The tower is built on the 'accordion' principle, of jointed parallelograms such as have been utilized in many ways from toys to all sorts of mechanical appliances."



THE HOLM LADDER EXTENDED.

As will be seen from the illustrations, the tower or ladder has at the top a platform on which the firemen stand, and which may be maintained at any desired height. Besides this, there are bridges that may be pushed out, establishing communication with the windows at any story, and also carrying pipes for introducing streams of water under pressure. The second tower, mentioned above, is that of a German inventor, Wilhelm Lampé, which is thus described by Mr. Bougeois:

"The extensible framework is made of the same metallic lozenges that have already been described. The apparatus is mounted on wheels, but is not automobile, and altho it is telescopic, it occupies when folded, as the picture shows, a space much greater than the Holm tower. It is, however, somewhat more complete than the latter. In the first place, as it is extended, Lampé's tower keeps its upper platform constantly in communication with the ground, by means of two extensible ladders, situated at the sides, and it also carries folding bridges forming passageways at heights corresponding to the different stories of an ordinary house. These join the windows before which the tower stands, with the intermediary platforms connected by the ladder. The passageways are connected also by supplementary passages that may be so arranged as to form prolongations."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE WIGS OF ANCIENT EGYPT

THE cause of a curious thinning of the skull observed frequently in Egyptian mummies has been investigated by Dr. G. Elliot Smith, professor of anatomy in the government school of medicine at Cairo, who thinks that it may be due to the wearing of heavy wigs. The outer layer of the cranium in these cases appears to be worn away, but the shape of the cranial cavity is not affected, and the process never attacks the parts of the skull that are covered by muscle. Says the writer of a note in *The British Medical Journal* (London, April 13):

"Prof. Elliot Smith thinks that it is clearly due to some agent exerting continuous pressure on the cranial vault where this is unprotected by muscle, and that the pressure may act by interfering with the blood supply of the bone. It occurs both in male and in female skulls. In large collections of crania of the most archaic

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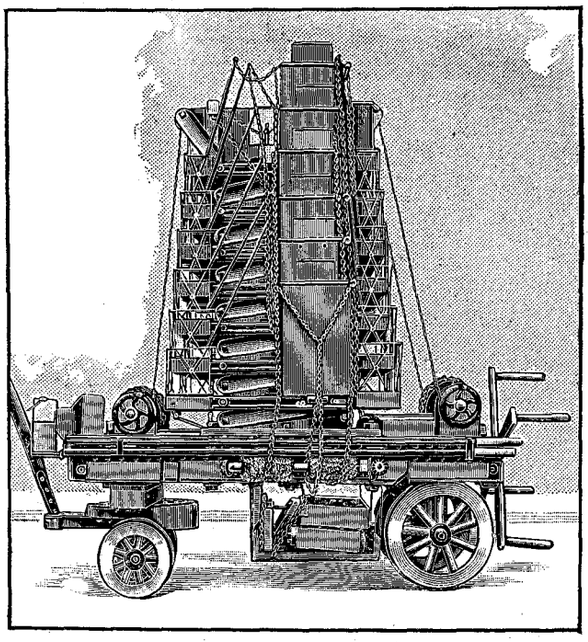
period Prof. Elliot Smith has not found a single example, nor has he found it in any skulls later than the New Empire. It is seen only in those belonging to the period between the fourth and nineteenth dynasties. At that period it was the fashion among people belonging to the upper classes to wear wigs of enormous proportions and great weight and it is a remarkable circumstance that it is only in skulls found in the tombs of wealthy persons that the thinning of the parietal bone is seen. Altho he does not commit himself to a positive statement on the subject, Prof. Elliot Smith thinks the fact highly suggestive of a causal relationship between the thinning of the skull and the wearing of heavy wigs. The modern fellaheen women are accustomed to carry water-jars of enormous weight on their heads, but he has never met with parietal thinning in them. It is, he holds, continuous pressure of a lesser weight, not the intermittent application of a great weight, that brings about the atrophy. This theory is in accordance with the general principle as to the effects of pressure enunciated by Sir James Paget. It would be interesting to know if a similar condition was produced in European skulls by the vast periwigs with which our ancestors of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries burdened their heads."

WHY STEEL RAILS BREAK

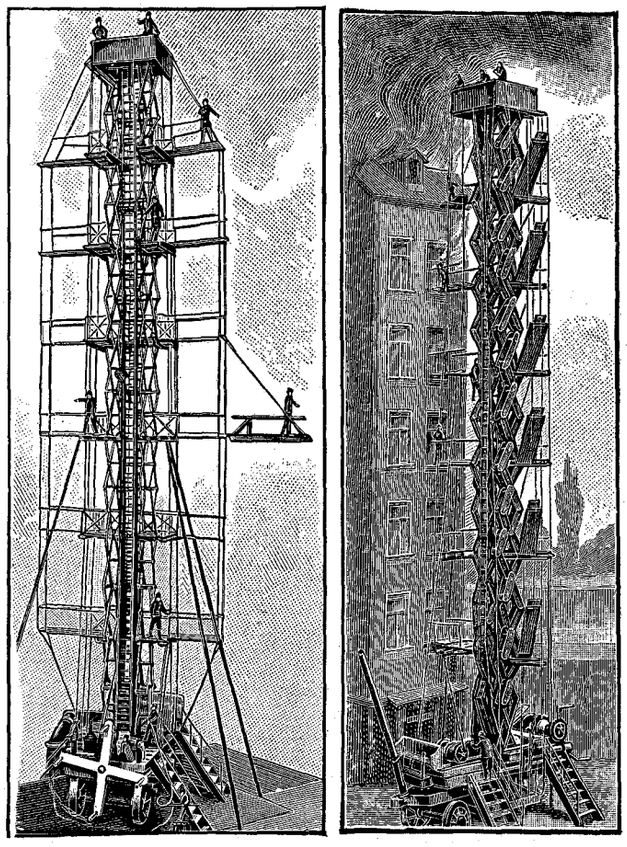
THAT the failure of steel rails is responsible for many of the recent alarming railroad accidents is a matter of general belief. At a recent meeting of the directorate of the Union Pacific Railroad, blame was laid directly on the United States Steel Corporation. Mr. Kruttschnit, operating officer of the road, stated that during the month of February, 1907, 449 rails had broken, of which 179 were 90-pound rails in use for six months or less. This statement came as the culmination of a series of complaints about the inferiority of the present output of steel rails. In answer to this accusation E. H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, replies:

"It is true that railmakers are receiving complaints from railroads regarding the breakages, with the result that steel manufacturers are meeting railroad officers for the purpose of determining if anything can be done to prevent accident. If rails were heavier, less would be broken. In my judgment, to meet the demands from the heavier equipment now employed by the leading railroads, a rail weighing 110 pounds to the yard, or 110-pound rail, should take the place of the standard heavy rail of the 80- and 90-pound rail now in use.



THE LAMPÉ LADDER.

"All of us recall that a few years ago the heaviest rail then made was a 70- or 80-pound rail. The heaviest now made is either a 90- or a 100-pound rail. In the equipment of railroads, however, the cars carry three or four times their former capacity, and the engines are correspondingly heavy."



THE LAMPÉ LADDER, SHOWING SUPPLEMENTARY BRIDGES.

E. A. Clarke, president of the Lackawanna Steel Company, in a letter to *The Railway World*, is equally explicit in disclaiming on behalf of the steel manufacturers any responsibility for the failure of the steel rail. He says:

"I beg to state on behalf of this company that I know of no change in the methods used in the manufacture of steel rails in recent years which justifies the charge of possible decline in quality. The system of inspection employed by railroads is, in my judgment, as good a guaranty as it ever has been against the acceptance by railroads of rails of inferior quality.

"I believe that if the railroads of the country feel that the rails they are getting are not satisfactory it is because of increased demands put upon the rails and not on account of any change in the quality of the rails themselves; and I therefore believe that, if the rails are not satisfactory, satisfaction will only be obtained by a change in the section of the rail and improvements in the method of laying and caring for the same in track."

On the other hand, Mr. W. J. Wilgus, vice-president of the New York Central, has issued an official statement laying the responsibility for a condition, which is now generally recognized to be serious, upon the shoulders of the steel companies. This statement is regarded, in a sense, as a reply to that of Chairman Gary. Mr. Wilgus declares that the 100-pound rail of to-day is not as strong as the 80-pound rail of former times, and intimates that the largest producers do not pay the strictest regard to specifications, but compel the railroads either to take the rails produced or to go without. Mr. Wilgus remarks:

"When it is realized that no structure on a railroad is subjected to such severe usage as steel rails, and that no structure is more essential to the safe operation of railroads, it would seem as if the manufacturers should be compelled to furnish to the railroads

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the quality of material that is demanded, and regarding the price of which there is no dispute."

The statement that new rails do not wear as well as old ones is supported by the records of the State Railroad Commission's office in the matter of breaks on all New York State roads. During January, February, and March, 1905, 1906, and 1907, on all the roads in this State 368 rails rolled in 1906 were broken, while in the same period only one that was rolled in 1872 was broken. President W. H. Truesdale, of the Lackawanna road, in a communication to the State Railroad Commission, even goes so far as to charge by implication that the United States Steel Corporation has removed the safeguards and restrictions which, prior to 1901, protected the quality of steel rails. *The Railway World* (Philadelphia, May 17), from which the preceding quotations are taken, says editorially:

"The opinion of engineers who have investigated the question seems to coincide with that of railway officials, that inferior workmanship in the mill is the main cause of the trouble. Most of the broken rails are of large section, few breakages in small-section rails being reported. This is explained by the fact that the rail mills, whose managers are continually striving for new records, make no more passes of a large-section rail through the rolls than of a small-section rail. . . . . .

"It is, however, only fair to the railmakers to point out that the steel rail may break in the track from damage it has received after leaving the mill. Careless unloading may bend the rail and seriously weaken it. Rails may be damaged by careless driving of spikes by inexperienced workmen such as the railroads have been obliged to employ during the past two years. A flat tire on a locomotive can do a great deal of damage to rails, and, during recent years, many locomotives have been kept in service long after they should have gone to the shop. These causes, combined with the enormous increase of traffic and the consequently greater strain on the rail, go some distance toward an explanation of the increasing number of rail breakages, altho it can not be denied that radical changes must be made in the mills before the major portion of the responsibility for breakage can be shifted to the railroads.

"An interesting consequence of the agitation of the rail question is the evidence of a growing determination on the part of the railroads to change from Bessemer to open-hearth steel rails as fast as the increase in the open-hearth capacity permits. . . . Open-hearth steel is more uniform in quality than Bessemer steel, and has much greater tensile strength. It has long been used for ship-plates where the strains are severe and irregular, and it has of late years come to be used in steel rails with the most satisfactory results. The Harriman lines have just placed an order for 150,000 tons of open-hearth steel rails, . . . [and] other trunk lines, it is understood, will follow their example."

After reviewing some of these facts, the Indianapolis *News* makes the following pertinent comment:

"The public is interested. The liability of broken rails means an increase of the chances of death which already make our railroad traffic the deadliest on earth."

A REPORTED ANTIDEATH LEAGUE

A FANTASTIC organization is described in *The British Medical Journal* (London, May 11), which, like most of its compatriots, likes to report the abnormal and "cranky" side of American life, to the exclusion of our sane and well-ordered actions. This time it is a league against illness and death, which has been formed, so we are assured, in the State of Iowa. Says the paper named above:

"Already several hundreds of persons have joined. A condition of membership is that every one on admission must sign a pledge that he or she will continually assert that it is nothing but custom and habit of thought that causes people to be sick, grow old, or die. Any member who is reported sick from any disease and is confined to his bed for a continuous period of three days is to be fined for the first offense. For a second offense he is to be suspended from membership; a third offense entails expulsion from the society. It is a beautiful idea, no doubt, that the secret of perpetual youth is, after all, so simple a matter, and that the way to make one's days not merely long in the land, but everlasting, is to protest that dying is nothing more than a bad habit. That stern magistrate, the late Sir Peter Laurie, once exprest his determination to put down suicide; the new society goes beyond that comparatively modest proposal, and is resolved to put down death. Nor is it the hideous immortality of the Struldbrug that it holds out to its members if they 'intend their minds,' to use Newton's phrase, with sufficient force in that direction, cruel age will never claw them in its clutch. This is a potentiality beyond the dreams of Christian Science, for whether Mrs. Eddy is, or is not, decrepit in mind, even believers do not deny that in her bodily frame she is written down old with all the characters of age. The society does well to have large aspirations; if these do not abolish sickness, they, at least, will promote happiness while they last. But altho the custom of dying is one which might well be said to be more honored in the breach than the observance, we fear it is so deeply ingrained in the human race that its eradication will prove a harder undertaking than the society appears to imagine."

WAR-SHIPS: BIG OR LITTLE?

HOW long shall we go on increasing the size of our ships of war? Would it be better to expend our money in building more and smaller craft? Questions like these are continually cropping up. The discussion of some of them by Lord Brassey in a recent debate in the British House of Lords is regarded by *Engineering* (London, April 26) as sufficiently important to warrant editorial notice. The writer first comments on a saying of Admiral Custance, quoted by Lord Brassey, to the effect that "no ship, however large, can stand up against the fire of two or three battleships." This, the writer notes, depends on the way in which we define the limits of "small" and "large." He says:

"The problem, which will never be settled in peace time at any rate, is whether two 1,000,000 pound battle-ships can be made equal to one 2,000,000-pound battle-ship, or whatever the suggested proportion may be.

"The balance of opinion is, however, evidently against subdivision of power, for battle-ships have been getting bigger and bigger since the days of the *Great Harry*, and more and more costly. Concentration is still a cardinal principle in sea-fighting, as on land. A *Dreadnought* engaged with two 1,000,000-pound ships has but to disable one, for victory to be in her hands. It is true that in the operation she may receive damage herself, but the big ship will have thicker armor and higher speed; and, moreover, there is no chance of her power being divided, as may be the case with the two ships, which may lose the advantage of concentration. Sir William White, who has not in practise been averse to big battle-ships, if one may judge by his creations, has suggested that the armament of the *Dreadnoughts* might be distributed between three vessels equal in speed, armament, and defense, and possibly superior in fighting power to the larger ships. The question arises Can the three hulls and machinery, equal in efficiency to two *Dreadnoughts*, be built for the same expenditure? The guns and their mountings involve a large part of the cost of the *Dreadnought*—about 30 per cent. of the total; and it is well known that the cost of the hull of a ship does not decrease *pro rata* with size, nor do the power and cost of propelling machinery decrease with the displacement weight, the speed being constant."

Taking cost as a basis of comparison, the advantage in power as compared with speed, in weight of hull-structure and in armor, lies, the writer thinks, with the two vessels as against the three; and in many other things, such as up-keep, coal endurance, etc., he gives preference to the big ships. In regard to maneuvering in battle he thinks there is more room for question, and that the naval tactician must decide. He goes on:

"On the other hand, two fortunate shots from mines or torpedoes would annihilate the whole force if it consisted of two larger ships, while in like case of three smaller ones there would be a ship left; but against this, three ships are more likely than two

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are to hit a floating mine. Much the same thing may be said of strandings or other accidents of navigation. In strategy the question of size is not easy to decide. Two ships can only be in two places at once, while it might be necessary to occupy three, or it might be desirable to proceed to a rendezvous by three routes. As battle-ships are, however, primarily intended for the line of battle, this is not so important a consideration as with cruisers. The big ship will, however, have higher speed and wider radius of action than any number of smaller ones, other features of design being proportionate.

"For cruisers the problem of design is even more complicated than it is for battle-ships, as the duties of the former are more varied. We have gone on from the days of the *Blake* increasing the size and power of cruisers, until many of them have become really modified battle-ships; but naturally the cost has gone up also.

"A cruiser that costs about a million and a half is evidently too epexnsive a vessel to carry out the duties of the old frigates. Lord Tweedmouth, repeating Lord Brassey, says the protected cruiser is almost a non-combatant; but the same might be said of all vessels in regard to others appreciably stronger than themselves. The old sailing frigates, which were never classed as non-combatants, were not supposed to stand up to battle-ships, altho on one occasion a frigate did fire on a battle-ship, and was promptly sunk for her impertinence."

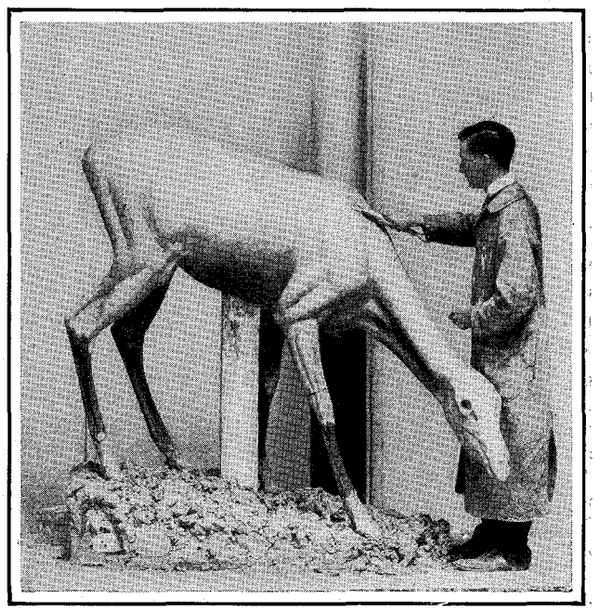
SUCCESSOR OF THE "STUFFED" ANIMAL

ANIMALS are no longer "stuffed" for exhibition in museums. This process never did produce a lifelike result, and the unnatural appearance of a stuffed animal or bird has become proverbial. Nowadays the skin is drawn over a carefully modeled plaster cast made by an artist in animal sculpture, with results of astonishing beauty. Says Roy C. Andrews, writing in *Forest and Stream* (New York, March 16):

"When an animal is received at the Museum of Natural History, an elaborate series of measurements are at once taken from it in the flesh. These are of invaluable assistance in the final work of mounting. Next the taxidermist, equipped with modeling wax and tools, goes to the Zoological Park and makes a miniature model of the animal from the living specimen there. This small model is prepared with great care, and the anatomy of each part is worked out to the minutest detail. It is here that the real genius of the modeler is shown—if he be an artist worthy of the name, he can put into the animal the result of his study and observation, and give it all the grace and beauty of life, with none of the stiffness of a mechanical structure. After the small model has been completed, the leg-bones and skull of the specimen to be mounted are placed in position and wired; thus the general outline of the animal is given, and the basis of the life-sized model formed, exactly as a sculptor makes an armature for a large figure. On this framework or skeleton wet clay is piled, until the mass corresponds in some degree to the measurements taken from the animal in the flesh, and then the artist begins with his modeling tools to bring order out of chaos. Every part of the body is studied with the utmost care, and every layer of muscle, every cord and tendon is reproduced exactly as it lies in a living animal. The sculptor has the whole body under his control at once, for the legs and neck are wired tightly and can be moved at will. From time to time the skin of the animal is tried on over the clay body to insure an exact fit, and any imperfections in the model are corrected.

"When the manikin fits exactly, the last touches are given, and there stands on the pedestal a perfect animal minus the skin, for every layer of muscle and every cord is there, placed with the knowledge of a scientist and the skill of an artist. A plaster mold is then taken of the clay model, from which a cast is made. This cast is very thin, and is lined with burlap, to combine strength and durability with the minimum of weight. The clay model is now discarded and the cast allowed to dry, after which it is drest with shellac to make it waterproof, and finally given a coat of glue. Then the skin is adjusted and the seams neatly sewed up with strong waxed twine. Contrary to the general idea, the ears, nose, and eyes are left until the last, and are carefully worked out in papier-mâché. This is at once one of the most difficult and interesting parts of the work, for the delicate lines of the nostrils and he modeling of the eyes require the utmost skill and closest study. In the eye lies the whole expression of the face, and the animal is made or marred by this one detail. After the finishing touches have been given, the specimen is set away to dry preparatory to being placed in the particular group for which it may have been designed."

This new process has been so successful, the writer tells us, that



Courtesy of the Museum of Natural History.

THE MODERN "STUFFED" ANIMAL,

Showing the modeler finishing off the clay reproduction of the animal. A plaster model and cast are next made, and over the thin cast the skin of the animal is drawn, giving the completed specimen.

the time-honored custom of "stuffing" has been forced out of existence by the superior results of the manikin. Now it is "animal sculpture." He says:

"We are at the climax, at the end of the long process of evolution, through which taxidermy has gradually worked its way. Just as painting developed from the rude attempts of the prehistoric man to the wonderful creations of the old masters, so has taxidermy prepared itself for the new era now opening before it.

"And as in the work there has been an evolution, so must there be an evolution in the name—it is taxidermy no longer, it is 'animal sculpture.' To the average mind the name taxidermy pictures the stuffed animal of many years ago—stuffed in the true sense of the word. The day is not far distant when the term 'taxidermist' shall have become obsolete in the English language."

THE GYROSCOPIC TRAIN AGAIN—Critics of Brennan's proposed gyroscopic monorail traction system, described in these columns last week, continue to point out details in which the inventor's scheme does not seem to have been thoroughly worked out. In an editorial in *The Scientific American* (New York, May 18) it is pointed out that not only would failure of the rotating mechanism mean the loss of all stability by the train, but that the action of centrifugal force upon the passengers in rounding curves at the 120-miles-an-hour speed proposed would be uncomfortable, to say the least. Says the writer:

"The car would incline to the outside of the curve at an angle which would be the resultant of the pull of centrifugal force against the resistance of the gyroscope; but the living freight would be thrown even farther off the vertical. But perhaps the scheme involves the provision of some ingenious form of 'pocket' gyroscope to be 'carried conveniently' on the person; or it may be that the promoters are satisfied that those who would trust themselves to such means of travel already carry sufficient 'wheels' in the head to secure all the desired gyroscopic effects."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

THE MISSIONARY WITHOUT THE HALO

THE American conception of a missionary is "a man with a book, going out among the natives, preaching, preaching, always and everywhere preaching, 'as a dying man to dying men.'" So says Mr. William T. Ellis, who is at present engaged in looking at the transplanted preacher with unemotional eyes. His present field of observation is China, which, he says, "furnishes the greatest variety of missionaries." This prevalent idea is a misconception, we are told, for "there is probably as little of accosting wayfarers in China on the subject of religion as there is in America." The missionary is a man not different from those who preach at home except as, in the minds of his supporters, a kind of religious romanticism has invested him with a halo. "The man or woman who engages in foreign missionary work," says Mr. Ellis (in the New York *Tribune*, May 26), "is commonly regarded as a person of peculiar sanctity, chivalry, devotion, sacrifice, and courage." The "real" missionary is described in these words:

"Occasionally I have met a missionary, usually young and second rate, who takes himself quite as seriously as his friends at home take him, and who, well aware that he is one of the noble army of martyr spirits, goes about wearing his halo with all the self-consciousness of a girl with a new Easter hat.

"Most missionaries, on the other hand, feel foolish because of the false attitude in which they are thus placed by their idealizing admirers at home. Some of them have used quite unmissionary forcibleness of speech on this point. They say that they are neither extraordinary saints nor heroes, and that they are not living lives of physical hardship and sacrifice; those who really have hardships say nothing about them. That, in reality, they do not correspond to the image of themselves ever being held up in sermons, speeches, and articles no one knows quite so well as themselves. If permitted to speak frankly, they would say, as many have said to me, that they have fewer material discomforts than the average home missionary or country pastor; that they are ordinary men and women, with all the limitations of human nature, who are trying to do one sort of Christian work, which, whatever its glamour when seen ten thousand miles away, is in actuality beset by all the difficulties and discouragements of religious endeavor at home, besides certain other hindrances due to the non-Christian training and beliefs of the natives. They would plead for a little less romance and a little more reality in dealing with the foreign mission propaganda, for neither they themselves nor their work can measure up to the enthusiastic portraitures of uninformed supporters."

Missionaries are almost as various a company as editors or doctors or lawyers, says Mr. Ellis. He asserts that he has met missionaries who are "as incompetent as the bitterest enemy of missions represents all missionaries to be." Moreover, "there is scarcely a charge that has been made concerning missionaries as a whole that I have not found true of individual missionaries," Mr. Ellis admits. He then proceeds to make the following generalization:

"Yet, in perfect fairness and frankness, I can say of the very large majority of the hundreds of missionaries whom I have watched at their work that they are thoroughly honest, competent, self-immolating, and devoted servants of a great ideal. This applies to men and women of all denominations and bodies—Roman Catholic and Protestant, churchman and independent—and to all the mission-fields which I have thus far investigated. In quiet modesty, and with self-denying service, these men and women are patiently seeking, against great odds, the conversion of the people among whom they dwell. Their lives are the best recommendation of their message.

"On the whole, they are persons of more than ordinary ability and refinement; the charge may be rejected, practically *in toto*, that missionaries are incompetents who have been driven into their field by inability to secure a livelihood elsewhere."

This estimate of the missionaries of China is exceeded by the words written by Mr. Ellis in an earlier letter concerning similar workers in Japan. He then confest:

"I have met personally two hundred and fifty missionaries, of all creeds, stationed in every part of Japan. I have seen them at work and at play. I have sought all the criticism against them and their work that could be heard. Wherever I have learned of a critic or antagonist of the missionaries I have tried to get the worst he had to say. From scores of Japanese, Christian and non-Christian, I have gleaned opinions of the missionary force. Summing all up, I am bound to say that the missionaries, as a whole, grade higher than even the ministry at home. Their devotion to their work and to the welfare of the Japanese is unquestioned. The results of their labor are beyond doubt really great. To say that their converts are not genuine and their work superficial is simply to betray a lack of knowledge of conditions that are apparent to any unbiased observer. Of course there are individual missionaries not a few who are misfits, and should be recalled, and of course there are minor points on which the missionaries are undoubtedly open to criticism. Nevertheless, these can not affect the general verdict, that the missionaries are creditable representatives of the best life of the Christian nations, and that their efforts are bearing fruit which justify the cost."

The missionary himself may have shared the romantic views of the home people before he entered upon the work of the foreign field; but Mr. Ellis shows how his change of view comes about through perfectly natural causes. Thus:

"The recruit reaches the field in a state of spiritual exaltation. He has renounced home, friends, country, and worldly prospects, in order to preach the Gospel to the heathen. Fully expectant of hardships and self-denial and possible martyrdom, he has nerved himself to the worst. His first shock comes when he finds a welcome awaiting him in a comfortable American home, possibly better than the one he has left. He looks about in vain for the crosses that he has strengthened his shoulders to bear. Then, instead of life on the *qui vive* for the conversion of the heathen, he finds existence quite a humdrum matter. He discovers that he is not to preach to crowds or to converse by the wayside upon salvation, or to teach the ignorant or to heal the sick; two solid years must be devoted wholly to the deadening duty of learning the language. Not romance, but routine, such as schoolboys know, is his lot. There is no glamour about mastering Chinese characters and Chinese pronunciation; it is all grind, grind, grind, until the poor student wonders whether, after all, missionary work is worth while.

"During these first years, which plane off the corners of the soul's enterprise and initiative, the new missionary becomes adapted to his environment; the heathen are no longer a novelty; they are everywhere—in his kitchen, in his study, in every highway and byway. He meets them whichever way he turns. Soon the missionary discovers that the heathen half a world away is far more interesting than the heathen swarming about him on every hand. In this latter fact is a depressing power difficult to define or describe, but tremendously real in experience. The atmosphere of a heathen land seems to steal a man's enthusiasm. It reins the war-horse, chafing at the bit, down to the jog-trot of the livery hack. So the ordinary missionary finds himself plodding along established lines and living not at all the life he expected to live when he sailed from his native shores."

The missionary board, not the missionary himself, is responsible for some inconsistencies between his practise and his preaching. We read:

"My own judgment has affirmed the criticism made to me in numerous specific cases that the dwellings of the missionaries are entirely too sumptuous for persons of their vocation. Rightly or wrongly, the church and the world associate the idea of sacrifice with the missionary's calling; the natives, too, quickly come to see the apparent discrepancy between the preaching of self-denial and the practise of material luxury; some of the most serious strictures upon the missionary's style of living have come to me from native preachers. Often, I am convinced, the fault lies

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directly with the boards at home; some missionaries have lamented, in my hearing, the elaborateness and impressiveness of their residences. They deplore the contrast between their houses and those of the wealthiest natives. The missionary, they reason, should be the last person conspicuous for evidences of worldly position. The theory that it is necessary to 'impress' the heathen is utterly fallacious; the disciple can not improve upon the spirit of his Master, the lowly Nazarene."

CEMENTING THE BOND OF EAST AND WEST

THE secular press of Japan look upon the Conference of the World's Student Christian Federation, recently held at Tokyo, as "one of the most memorable events" that country has witnessed in the period of its foreign intercourse. This view, quoted from the *Jehoya Shimbun*, or *Japan Times* (Tokyo, April 7), is welcomed and widely quoted by the religious press of this country, as, since its source is a non-Christian journal of native management, seeming to give a truthful report of the effectiveness of Christian work in Japan. Between the enthusiastic reports of the optimistic and the less encouraging accounts "from other sources more or less hostile to mission interests," this editorial affords, in the words of *The Lutheran Observer* (Philadelphia), "a glimpse from the inside," an opportunity to "see how it all looks to those who, because they know the people and their methods of thought and life, and who have seen them before these later days, are able, better than missionary or merchant or traveler, to tell just what has been done and what is being done." This editorial, which is said to be looked upon in Japan as "very important, and likely to have a wide influence," treats in the following words of the bearing of the Conference upon international relations:

"In less than fifteen years we have twice tasted the bitterness of war, and the sweetness of peace is sweeter with us than perhaps with most other nations at this time. It is largely for this reason that the Conference with its message of good-will and universal fraternity has been welcomed by us with open arms. There is another reason not less gratifying to remember. Many countries of Europe and America have had world gatherings of one kind or another held within their bounds; but none in this part of the globe has until now had a similar fact to record. And it will be writ large in our annals that when Japan entered the fellowship of civilized nations in receiving a world-representing body, the first that came was a powerful conference essaying to obliterate the line that separates the East from the West and merge them into spiritual brotherhood, to mark for us, as it were, the return of peace. If this coincidence was accidental, it is nevertheless a coincidence that strongly appeals to our heart and will often return to our memory to be a source of inspiration.

"This is not a mere sentimental effusion. For tangibly we feel that the bond of friendship between the East and the West has been strengthened. In the grasp of hands and the exchange of greetings at the Y. M. C. A. rendezvous and other places in the last five days there coursed an unseen but none the less real current of brotherly sincerity that bound tens of thousands of our country and tens and hundreds of thousands of twenty-five other countries of the East and West. We can not help believing that this new bond thus cemented will not fail to grow stronger and prove an active force very beneficial in our international relations. At all events we fervently hope that such is the thought that our public and more particularly those of us who came in actual touch with the Conference would lastingly cultivate in their mind.

"It is not for us to be curious as to what sort of memory the foreign delegates will carry home of this country. But we venture to think that not the least thing that imprest them were the messages to the Conference from some of our foremost statesmen. Very important were those from the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Minister of Education, and most notable was that from Marquis Ito. Speaking of Marquis Ito, he went the length of making a munificent gift of 10,000 yen to the Conference. It should be observed that Marquis Ito has in his hands, so to say, the future of Korea, where missionary elements are very influential, and this is the way in which he acts toward Christian workers. Whatever his personal faith may be, he has given an indisputable proof that he is well disposed toward Christianity and its endeavorers, and it goes without saying that, friendly approached, he would show himself similarly inclined toward Christians in Korea as toward those in this country. In any case we believe the most pleasant souvenirs the foreign delegates take home will be the assurance that our influential statesmen in control of our foreign affairs and education and also of our Korean protectorate are friends of their religion."

GERMAN ORTHODOXY UP IN ARMS

THEOLOGICAL Germany seems to be arraying itself in lines of battle more and more definitely organized. Men of the advanced wing who have in recent years been carrying on their propaganda through the medium of secular magazines and newspapers are being met by a determined attack in special organs of the conservatives. Since liberalism has long ago passed beyond the stage of mere academic interest and even boasts of associations like the Freunde der Christlichen Welt (Friends of the Christian World) to aid in disseminating the new views, those who still abide in the old paths are feeling the need of redoubled effort.

One of the most determined opponents of this aggressive campaign of liberalism is Pastor Dr. H. Lepsius, who has established a special periodical, the *Reich Christi*, to demonstrate that the advanced theology of the day may be a philosophy, but especially in its more radical features is no religion at all, and least of all the religion of Jesus Christ, that is capable of implanting and developing spiritual life in the human heart. In his extensive discussions of this scheme, in recent issues, he has emphasized the fact that in such works as Bousset's "Jesus" and Wrede's "Paul" practically all the substantials and fundamentals of Christianity are eliminated from the system; Christ is reduced to a model man, at best "a religious genius"; Paul's doctrine of atonement is an outgrowth of his own pessimism and is thus capable of a psychological explanation. In short, advanced theology is a Christian system without Christ and without redemption, and can not satisfy the religious wants of the human heart. Augustine truly says that "our hearts are without rest until they rest in thee, O God"; but then God must be an objective reality and a worthy object of trust and confidence.

What Lepsius has in this way expounded theoretically in his able journal, we find transferred into active church life in the remarkable pietistic movement known as the "*Gemeinschaftsbewegung*" (Amalgamation Movement), an agitation which within the past year or two has spread wonderfully in nearly all the state churches and has for its purpose the segregation of those from the state churches who feel that modern theology can not and does not satisfy the heart and who therefore seek this satisfaction in the worship of God and the adoration of Christ on the basis of the old evangelical views. Lepsius himself is one of the leaders of this movement, which does not officially antagonize the state churches, because there are still some faithful people in them, but asks for the cooperation of all those who hold fast to salvation through the God-man Jesus Christ. Separate services are held, largely of the nature of prayer-meetings, with frequent celebrations of the Lord's Supper and public testimonials of faith and Christian experience. As this movement is expressly directed against modern theology it is declared by its advocates to be the answer of the church at large to the attempts of the advanced thought to find its way into the church and the practical proof to show that, as advanced theology enters the church, real believers must and will desert the church.

Dr. A. Stöcker, too, the famous ex-court preacher and parliamentarian, has again raised his voice to protest against the liberals

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remaining as part and portion of the church, because they are not of the church, having broken with all its fundamental teachings. He proposes that they leave the church in peace and organize churches of their own, in which they can profess and teach what they preach. To this demand in the "Reformation," the liberal pastor, E. Foerster, has answered in a special brochure entitled "Wir Bleiben" (We Stand Fast), claiming that liberal theology is only the legitimate development of correct Protestant principles, especially the principle of the rights of the individual in matters of faith.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A NEW SORT OF SUNDAY-SCHOOL

THE Socialists have inaugurated a new series of lessons, in which hymns are sung and maxims inculcated which have no reference to anything excepting the blessings and liberties of the present life. This barren positivism is particularly chilling and repulsive to Christian teachers of all denominations, and yet the initiation of young minds into the mysteries of transcendentalism remains a problem of the deepest importance. Many people will revolt from any revolutionary action in this matter. The old Christian Sunday-school remains, and will remain, the religious seminary of this country. It is, however, only fair to hear what other people who are opposed to Christian Sunday-schools have to say on the other side.

The mind of the child has been more thoroughly explored by physiologists and psychologists during the last two decades than ever before in the history of human education. The results arrived at must be looked upon not only as scientific, but as of high importance at this time, when the religious education of children is being taken out of the hands of Christian teachers in such a country as France, for instance, and an education bill has just convulsed the political and religious circles of Great Britain, and has been dropt because inadequate to the solution of the religious problem. We find in current literature and in the newspaper press and the great monthly reviews a tendency to minimize the necessity of religious teaching for children. Instruction that is so rigorous and severe as to make the Bible and the catechism distasteful has caused a reaction that has driven some minds to an opposite extreme. One remarkable article by Mr. Havelock Ellis, published in *The Nineteenth Century and After* (London), not only contains arguments against the religious instruction of children, but proposes a program of teaching to replace religion. Mr. Ellis thinks that all children on reaching adolescence reject the mental pabulum of early years, just as they abandon a milk diet. They are apt therefore to turn with distaste from the religious doctrines which have been forced upon their immature minds. In fact, he thinks, religion has been made a dreary task to most children, and they prefer any lesson to the religious lesson.

Children are, after all, he goes on to say, merely savages as regards the rudimentary character of their mental processes and conceptions. It is therefore proper to give them only such teaching with regard to supernatural and transcendental things as primitive mankind evolved and fed upon. Fairy-tale and myth form the best foundation for the religious superstructure which only adult minds are capable of rearing. "The child's restless, inquisitive, imaginative brain" is not, however, "to be left without food during all these early years." He is to be taught on the principle that "the savage sees the world almost exactly as the civilized child sees it." Hence the mind of childhood is best nourished on "the myths and legends of primitive peoples" and on fairy-tales. To quote Mr. Ellis's own words:

"Fairy-tales are but the final and transformed versions of primitive myths, creative legends, stories of old gods. In purer and less transformed versions the myths and legends of primitive peoples are often scarcely less adapted to the child's mind. Julia Gayley argues that the legends of early Greek civilization, the most perfect of all dreams, should above all be revealed to children. The early traditions of the East and of America yield material that is, scarcely less fitted for the child's imaginative uses. Portions of the Bible, specially of Genesis, are in the strict sense fairy-tales; that is, legends of early gods and their deeds which have become stories. In the opinion of many, these portions of the Bible may suitably be given to children."

A Bible for childhood would comprize a collection of these ancient stories, "a collection of books as various in origin and nature as are the books of the Hebraic-Christian Bible." This would supplant the "thin and frothy literature" at present provided for children—and would be a work "which, however fantastic and extravagant it might often be, would yet have sprung from the deepest instincts of the primitive soul, and furnish answers to the most insistent demands of primitive hearts. Such a book, even when finally dropt from the youth's or girl's hands, would still leave its vague perfume behind."

This teaching would properly be supplemented, remarks Mr. Ellis, by a knowledge "of flowers, plants, and, to some extent, of animals, objects which to the savage also are of absorbing interest." The child should also be taught "the meaning and value of truth and honesty, of justice and pity, of kindness and courtesy."

MR. CAMPBELL'S NEW YOKE-FELLOW

THE theological position of the Rev. R. J. Campbell has become so anomalous that he has been claimed as yoke-fellow by many and various professors of creeds. Now it is Mr. Robert Blatchford, editor of *The Clarion* (London), who declares: "Mr. Campbell is a Christian minister and I am an infidel editor; and the difference between his religion and mine is too small to argue about. But I sail under the Jolly Roger." The "New Theology," asserts Mr. Blatchford, is "God and My Neighbor" (his own book) "with the soft pedal on." It is, continues the exuberant Mr. Blatchford, "Thomas Paine in a white tie, . . . the Ingersoll fist muffled in a boxing-glove." The editor of *The Clarion*, avowing himself "an agnostic socialist," confesses himself "naturally pleased" with Mr. Campbell's book, and hopes "every Christian in the Empire will read it, and will read 'God and My Neighbor' immediately after it." The "conjunction," he says, "will prove surprizing," and he goes on to indicate some of the ways thereof:

"Mr. Campbell believes—I think—in the immortality of the soul. I express no opinion on that subject, as I have no data.

"Mr. Campbell calls nature God. I call nature nature.

"Mr. Campbell thinks we ought to have some form of supernatural religion, and that we ought to associate with Christ. I prefer a religion of humanity without idolatry.

"Mr. Campbell thinks Jesus the most perfect man that ever lived. I think there have been many men as good, and some better. But beyond those differences I think I may venture to say that there is nothing Mr. Campbell believes that I deny, and nothing I believe that he denies. Beyond those differences I am as much a Christian as is the Rev. R. J. Campbell, and the Rev. R. J. Campbell is as much an infidel as the editor of *The Clarion*.

"Mr. Campbell rejects the doctrines of the fall and the atonement. He denies the divinity of Christ, the virgin birth, and the resurrection. He denies the inspiration and infallibility of the Bible and he rejects the idea of divine punishment and an everlasting hell. So do I.

"Mr. Campbell abandons the orthodox theory of sin, and says that selfishness is sin, and that unselfishness is morality and salvation. So do I.

"Mr. Campbell meets me more than half-way on the subject of determinism, and will, I believe, come the other half when he has thoroughly mastered the problem.

"These are bold assertions, and perhaps Mr. Campbell may think them too sweeping; but the proof is easy.

"The best proof is a comparison of 'The New Theology' with my 'infidel' books."

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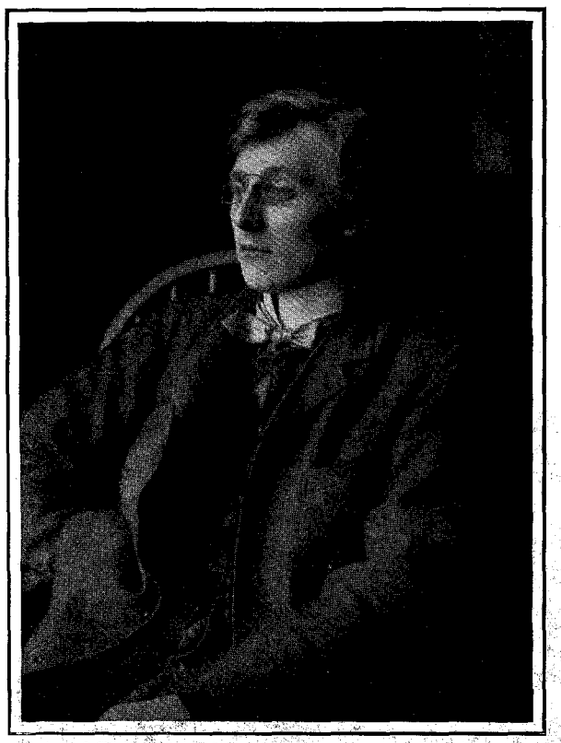
LETTERS AND ART

THE ART OF STAGE MANAGEMENT

THE failure of a play is often laid at the door of the actor, when he is really only the innocent puppet moved by a power that is always out of sight. That power is the stage-director, and everything that is done before the footlights is carried out in response to his direction. Some of the stupid traditions and inefficient methods that hinder his work are set forth in an article in *Munsey's* (June) by Miss Edith Craig. She is the daughter of Ellen Terry, and during the recent American tour of the English actress was her mother's stage-director. A certain interest is added by the fact that Miss Craig is declared to be the pioneer in this form of occupation for women. "What I wish to have working with me," says Miss Craig, "is a body of men who care about what they are doing—obedient to discipline, but never servile—men who follow the play intelligently, and take up their cues through alert attention, as actors do, not through the pressing of an electric button." In saying this Miss Craig acknowledges her obligation to the example of the late Sir Henry Irving, who, she recalls, gave his personal attention to the smallest detail of every production he offered the public, and in addition sought men instead of machines to carry out the mechanical part of the work he directed. "He demanded *thought* from the humblest member of his staff," she remarks, "and he got it." "There should be nothing mechanical about anything connected with the stage," she asserts, "altho its technicalities are infinite." Alert sympathy with



Courtesy of Charles Scribner's Sons.

GORDON CRAIG,

Whose revolutionary ideas of stage management have created a new theatrical term, "Craigische."

the action of a play on the part of the stage-hands would make the work of the stage-director less disheartening than it is rendered by the customary apathy of the staff. Something of the conditions to be encountered may be gathered from the following paragraphs:

"The want of personal interest and energy, of brains and understanding, displayed by the carpenters, the property-men, and the lime-light men has led the stage-manager to rely entirely on mechanical contrivances and effects. No member of the staff is trusted to take up a cue through the play without having a signal

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EDITH CRAIG,

The daughter of Ellen Terry, who as a stage-director during her mother's tour has opened up a new career for women.

flashed at him from the electrician's switchboard, the electrician obeying the instructions of the stage-manager. Suppose that there is any flaw in the electric plant—for even the greatest mechanical inventions are not infallible. The desired effect, be it sunset, or storm, or the murmuring of distant crowds, or the sound of distant music, simply does not come off at all! . . . What use are cut-and-dried rules and formulas when applied to a living, emotional thing like a play? Even the man who beats a drum or tolls a bell or works a wind-barrel ought to contribute a little bit of life to the performance. Instead, we find the staff half asleep over their duties, waiting for their signals. 'We didn't get the signal' is all the excuse that they need offer when they have ruined a situation. . . . . .

"For intelligence the theater has substituted custom. The theater men have been trained in certain elementary principles—most of them radically bad and wrong—and it is difficult, as they are also trained not to think, to work against their customs. The way that they have been accustomed to do a thing is generally the easiest—and the worst!

"Let me take the stage sunset as an example. From yellow to red, from red to blue, all the lights changing at once, with no gradations, no mitigation of their whole-hearted thoroughness—that is the approved way of working a sunset. If you want anything different you disorganize the whole staff."

Lighting, like every other branch of stage decoration, says Miss Craig, should be considered as a means of helping the acting. A case in point is cited from Miss Terry's répertoire:

"In the Dutch play 'The Good Hope,' which my mother produced recently at the Empire Theatre, New York, I aimed at getting the interior of the cottage somber and shadowy in its corners and the ceiling plunged in gloom. In the third act, where the women gather round the fire and, while the storm rages outside,

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tell one another gruesome stories of all that their men have suffered at sea, I had to simulate lamplight and firelight; but besides considering the pictorial effect, I had to remember the dramatic situation. If the lights and shadows had fallen ever so beautifully they would have been enemies to the play if Miss Terry as *Kniertje* had been in the dark for her best scene, or Miss Suzanne Sheldon as *Jo* had had to express tragic emotion without the audience being able to see her.

Courtesy of "The American Magazine."

ANTONIO CORSI,

The world's most famous artist's model, shown in a monk's costume.

"The bad old way of helping the actors is by following them all over the stage with the lime-light. It is hardly necessary to say how completely this plan destroys the sincerity of a situation, or how pictorially ugly it is. It is quite possible to have the actors in the light when they need it and at the same time to preserve an atmosphere of beauty and an illusion of nature."

Other things besides light often work to the detriment of a play, while the real cause of the offending is not suspected by the audience. But this radical reformer in stage-craft tells us what it is:

"The play is in the hands of the actors. This is almost a truism, no doubt, but in practise it is often forgotten. The actor who alone can interpret the play to the audience is often, in a costume drama, put into clothes which kill his efforts, into colors which, altho he does not know it and the audience do not know it, are working against him. Behind him is a scene which may be perfect from the artist's point of view, and yet is completely devoid of significance to the play. Round him are supers whose inattention and inadequacy are destroying the sympathy between him and his audience.

"Often I have heard the boast, 'We have one hundred people on in that scene.' Well, very often that hundred might just as well be in their dressing-rooms. Like the staff, they are not expected to use any intelligence. Ten are told off to say 'Oh!' to cue, ten more to say 'Ah!' and so on. Why they are to make these exclamations is not explained. Twenty supers who have been properly rehearsed can fill the stage better than a hundred who have been left to their own devices and a few mechanical cues; but these supers have to be very carefully selected."

Radical as Miss Craig is in her ideas of stage management, she is even outdistanced by her brother, Gordon Craig, who has become the rage in certain capitals of Europe for the most revolutionary ideas in this field, his effects being termed *Craigische* by the Germans. He has most recently been associated with the great Italian Duse in the production of certain of Ibsen's plays in Italy. Miss Craig differs with her brother in certain fundamental ideas as she shows in this paragraph:

"My brother, Gordon Craig, who has recently published a brochure on 'The Art of the Theatre,' takes up a different position. He wants no one to think except the stage-director, not even the actors! The stage-director is to conduct the play as a musical conductor leads an orchestra, and in the scheme the principal actor is not more necessary to the result than the lime-light man. The will of the stage-director is imposed upon every one in the theater, and, like the hypnotist or the mesmerist, the stage-director prefers raw material, blank minds empty of ideas, for the subjects of his control. My brother, whose opinions have provoked wide-spread interest and discussion all over Europe, is a root-and-branch reformer. He denies that there is any virtue in the old theatrical material, and wants, logically enough from his point of view, to sweep it out of existence, and create new."

THE MOST FAMOUS MODEL

TWENTY-SEVEN years ago Antonio Corsi was one of a wandering band of minstrels playing in the towns of England. In Dover one day he attracted the attention of the painter Moscheles, who took him to London and employed him for a time as a model. He proved a great success, and to-day, says Elizabeth Irwin, who writes of him in *The American Magazine* (June), he "has the distinction of being the finest model in the world as well as the most famous." He is in demand with all classes of painters, from the decorators of great public buildings to the artists who conceive our modern advertising triumphs. He has posed for Sargent and Abbey in their famous paintings which

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THE DEPARTURE OF SIR GALAHAD.

By Edwin A. Abbey. In the Boston Public Library. Corsi was the model for all the figures.

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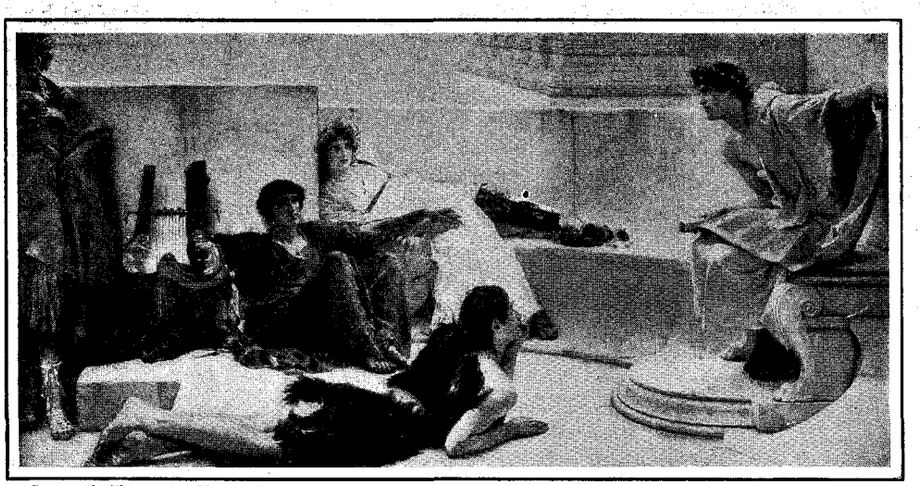

Courtesy of "The American Magazine."

READINGS FROM HOMER,

By Sir L. Alma-Tadema. Corsi posed for the three forward figures.

adorn the Boston Public Library, but he is not above lending his features to the Mephistopheles on a can of deviled ham. "No public building of this decade," says the writer, "is complete without at least a dozen figures of Corsi painted upon its walls." To name a few:

"The New Amsterdam Theatre, New York, boasts fifteen such repetitions, the Boston Library presents him seventy times to the public gaze, and it would be monstrous to count the reduplications of his stalwart form that adorn New York's new Hall of Records within and without. Dodge has used him for the interior mural decorations, and Martigny for his massive statues outside. The McKinley memorial-windows for the Canton church show the sun shining through him four times. The Metropolitan Museum revels in his multiplicity, nor is it necessary to look into the halls of the great or the galleries of the famous, for the studios of the art students of three countries give added proof of his ubiquitousness. Here in charcoal sketches and oil studies Corsi figures as large as life. Corsi as an Indian, Corsi as a Florentine troubadour, Corsi as the dying Christ, Corsi as Mephistopheles, Corsi as a Greek god, Corsi as a praying monk, and yet his versatility is not half stated."

After his "discovery" by Mr. Moscheles he traveled with his patron in France, Germany, Spain, and Egypt. Later he served as model in various art-schools in Great Britain. The writer thus narrates his further wanderings:

"At about this time he secured a letter to the Princess Luise, whose statue of the Christ, now in St. Paul's, was done from him. Once in touch with royalty, he became a fad with the artistic among them. He posed for Empress Fredericka of Germany in Berlin, and Baron Rosenkranz, Prince of Denmark, in Copenhagen.

"At this juncture of his career he was discovered by Sargent, who was at that time in London painting the now famous prophets for the Boston Public Library. Sargent seized upon him with such avidity that he did not let him go until he had painted from him eleven of these. For the wonderful Hosea, which was the first to be done, Corsi boasts that he stood three hours and twenty-five minutes without moving. 'Were you not exhausted?' is the natural inquiry to cap this exploit. 'Ah, yes, I was tired, but, my friend, you should have seen Sargent,' is Corsi's characteristic retort. It took twenty-five minutes to arrange the Hosea draperies, and three hours to paint in the entire figure. This remarkable and absolutely unequaled feat of endurance so ingratiated Corsi with Sargent that upon the heels of Hosea immediately followed Jeremiah, Isaiah and Haggai, Malachi, Ezekiel, and the whole train. Before the last few were finished, however, Corsi's appointment with Abbey, to whom Sargent had recommended him, fell due, and it was necessary for him to leave London for Fairfield in Gloucestershire, where Abbey was planning to use him for his Holy-Grail series. . . . For fourteen weeks from this time Corsi posed every day for Abbey, and fifty-eight figures in the Holy-Grail series are the result of this sojourn."

Later he returned to pose for Abbey's Shakespeare illustrations. He was also model for all the male figures in the "Penance of Eleanor, Duchess of Gloucester," the picture on which Abbey was made a member of the Royal Academy. In 1901 he came to this country, says the writer, and served as model for our most noted painters. He spent some months in the West studying the American Indian, and later was painted in Indian costume.

The writer explains Corsi's popularity by this analysis of his genius:

"Corsi's devotion to his work is akin to the artist's passion for his vision, and his ambition for perfection is nothing short of genius. The figures he poses for he impersonates, the atmosphere he must lend he creates, and nothing short of his cosmopolitan resourcefulness could compass such a gamut of rôles as he boasts. For the moment he is *en rapport* with the artist to such an extent that the figure on the canvas grows all unconsciously into a more vital being than the artist had himself conceived. So contagious is his inspiration that the great Burne-Jones used to let him take his own poses in many cases.

"Ambition and enterprise also serve him well. Any possible road to new fields of conquest he immediately enters upon and boldly follows to the end. His dramatic Italian temperament, tutored by a short experience on the stage, is an important key to his genius as a *poseur*. Ordinarily, a model is but transient in the profession. It is too difficult and wearing an occupation to long hold the casual bread-earner. Usually, as is the case with a well-known Boston model with nineteen years' experience behind him, posing is looked upon as merely an exhibition of physical endurance and perfect health, somewhat of the same order as prize-fighting. . .

"Not so with Corsi, altho he is unique among models for the length of time he can stand perfectly motionless without becoming listless; but this is but a part of his art to him.

"He has become very experienced in arranging his own draperies. This, he says, is a simple matter, but that, unmastered, it is a great obstacle in the progress of the average model. Draperies will not fall of themselves into graceful lines nor follow an artist's will, but must be manipulated by the figure wearing them."

Courtesy of "The American Magazine."

HOSEA,

By J. S. Sargent,

One of the "prophets" in the Boston Public Library, for which Corsi posed for three hours and twenty-five minutes without rest.

Mr. Corsi has done much toward raising the status of the model's profession, we are told. He "takes the stand that work so difficult, so trying, and withal so indispensable to the progress of art should receive more recognition from the public at large." He says:

"People look at a picture, they speak of the color, of the wonderful work, the genius of the artist, and they would even praise the man who made the canvas on which it is painted, before they mention the poor model who had suffered so much for its creation."

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ALDRICH'S EARLY POETIC MASTERS

THE notices that appeared at the time of Mr. Aldrich's death regarded him as our most exquisite lyrist. In respect to that part of his poetry which is purely lyrical he should be figured as a "flute virtuoso," says Mr. H. W. Boynton; but there is also a considerable body of his poetry which shows him, in Mr. Boynton's phrase, "skilful at the piano," but "effective only when he wrests from the upper register some effect of his own instrument." This "piano music," Mr. Boynton believes, derives its quality from the influence that Willis and Tennyson exerted over Aldrich's early years. N. P. Willis, the New York poet and man of letters, tho now almost a forgotten name, was a dictator in his day. Aldrich became his assistant editor on *The Home Journal* (New York), and the consequences of this association are set forth by the writer in *Putnam's Monthly* (June):

"This association with Willis must be taken into account in judging much of Aldrich's verse. Now but the shadow of a name, the great Nat was a formidable personage in his day—a more popular poet than Longfellow, a supposed *arbiter elegantiarum*, a Fifth-Avenue oracle with, as it now appears, an absurdly large hearing. Does it seem impossible that Aldrich should have ever written 'Mabel, little Mabel, with her face against the pane'? Does 'Babie Bell' (whom, unlike 'Mabel,' he never disowned) strike the modern ear as mawkish? Read the poems of the late Mr. N. P. Willis (if you can). Fifty years ago they were being printed, bound, and sold in great numbers; you may pick them up for nothing at any second-hand book-stall. When you have got through with the interminable rubbish of him, both sacred and profane—the solemn mouthing, the forced imagery, the foppish grimacing—you will find yourself recalling some half-dozen light and graceful little poems *de société*—'Love in a Cottage,' 'To a Coquette,' and a few more. And you will admit that they might have been written by the author of 'Amontillado,' tho not quite up to the brand. I confess that to my mind all the faults and some of the merits of Aldrich are, in kind tho by no means in degree, the faults and merits of Willis. This fact is suggested pretty clearly by a little examination of the later poet's blank verse—never, I think, his natural vehicle, and not seldom, even in his most mature period, degenerating into the mere wheelbarrow of metrical prose which Willis so loved to trundle before his public. Read, for example, Aldrich's lines 'At the Funeral of a Minor Poet,' written at an age when a poet's command of blank verse, whatever may have happened to his rimed lyricism, should have attained perfection. After a few really beautiful (because lyrical) opening lines, we come to this kind of thing:

> The mighty Zolaistic movement now
> Engrosses us—a miasmatic breath
> Blown from the slums. We paint life as it is,
> The hideous side of it, with careful pains;
> Making a god of the dull commonplace.

"Is this poetry? Then so is this, taken really at random from Willis:

> Truth is vitality; and if the mind
> Be fed on poison, it must lose its power.
> The vision that forever strains to err,
> Soon finds its task a habit—

And so on; you may hear the single wheel creak as the author forces upon it a load of sententiousness impossible to be borne, outside of prose, unless by the two-wheeled chariot of the heroic couplet."

If Aldrich's expository passages recall Willis, says Mr. Boynton, his narrative style even more strongly suggests Tennyson. At the time Aldrich began his career, Tennyson had become England's poet laureate and had published "In Memoriam." Aldrich, in changing his residence from New York to Boston, changed, as Mr. Boynton sees the matter, his mentor from Willis to Tennyson. And he always retained an admiration for Tennyson, continues the writer, "which must now seem to many of us extravagant." We read:

"Of Tennyson's blank-verse manner, at all events, Aldrich made direct conveyance. The narrative portions of 'Judith,' for example, with all their beauty of detail, have only the merit of flawless imitation. Read this, and say if the whole effect is not Tennysonian in detail as well as in substance. Here is the Tennysonian scheme and here are the tricks of meter, of figure, of ellipsis:

> Then the crowd fell back,
> Muttering, and half-reluctantly, because
> Her beauty drew them as the moon the sea—
> Fell back and lingered, leaning on their shields
> Under the trees, some couchant on the grass,
> Broad-throated, large-lunged Titans overthrown,
> Eying the Hebrew woman, whose sweet looks
> Brought them a sudden vision of their wives
> And longings for them . . .
> Thus Judith, modest, with down-dropping eyes:—

"This early poem gave substance to Mr. Aldrich's last effort of importance, the play, 'Judith of Bethulia," which had the rare fortune, for poetic drama, of an actual stage production. The play has one good act, the third; and an effective final curtain. The rest of it is tame enough, with only one person worth attending to, *Judith* herself, and a great deal of mere mechanism. From first to last, according to a somewhat outworn convention, the form of verse is adhered to, with the result that

> The people threaten to break break down the gates
> Unless within the limit of five days
> We somehow get them bread and meat and drink,
> Or come to terms with the Assyrian.

In the third act there is very much to admire. The effect is truly dramatic, and tho many lines are taken bodily from the poem, the Tennysonian ghost is pretty well laid."

A REALIST TURNED MYSTIC

JORIS KARL HUYSMANS, who died the other day in Paris, was the hero of a story of extraordinary human interest. With Zola, Daudet, and the Goncourts he belonged to the school of the "naturalists." But he did not die in the faith. He went so far, however, that when his novel entitled "À Vau-l'Eau" (Going Down Stream) was published, the extreme and repellent "naturalism" of this tale led Barbey d'Aurevilly to say: "There is nothing else for it. Mr. Huysmans must choose between the revolver and salvation." Huysmans had no mind to commit suicide; he turned to the Catholic faith, like Coppée, Brunetière, and Paul Bourget. In 1892 he entered a Trappist monastery. His last days were passed in a house belonging to the Benedictine order in Paris, where he succumbed to a cancer of the palate. Tho Huysmans changed his philosophy, he never modified his style or the emotional medium by which he conveyed his ideas to the world. "He was the amateur," says the London *Times*, "of rare and violent sensations." Perfumes, colors, sounds, and forms haunted and electrified him. Besides this he loved to dilate on the mysteries of the kitchen.

The Academy (London) gives this estimate of his relation to modern English literature:

"In the work of the late Joris Karl Huysmans there were combined many excellent literary qualities, and one or two of the first order. Kiplingism owes much, if not everything, to him in the matter of style. No French writer—not even Théophile Gautier—had a rarer or richer vocabulary, or manipulated words with more consummate virtuosity. The French inspiration of the Kiplingese manner is admittedly traceable to the school of expression of which Huysmans was the last and most subtle professor. This is what modern English literature owes to Huysmans—largely without knowing it. As a novelist, Huysmans delineated for the first time certain highly interesting phases of the French character, particularly its mysticism, bringing to this task rare powers of sympathetic analysis, and an admirable sense of color. His work is as superior to that of Zola, who was his first master, as a Greek bronze statue is to Madame Tussaud's waxworks, and his principal achievement lay in the artistic point which he gave to the ideals of naturalism. He vivified and illumined a literary creed which, in the narrow and dogmatic interpretation of its high priest, never rose above a dead-level of vulgarity and meanness. No more painstaking and conscientious artist than Huysmans ever lived."

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CURRENT POETRY

On the Piazza di Spagna, Rome.

BY THOMAS WALSH.

Sunlight and starlight find them still the same,
Tho crowd the strange years by; each carven name
Grows dimmer on the marble balustrade
That winds unto the Pincian with its shade
Of cypress and of ilex, file on file,
Beyond the cross-crowned needle from the Nile.
Ne'er come the winds and rains as strangers here
Where Keats' great soul went forth; the lanterns peer
By twilights opaline as those he knew;
The low-voiced fountain sobs its midnights through.
New popes, new kings, hail here with old array
The saints and triumphs that are theirs to-day;
New flowers are bartered for within the sun;
New dreamers come to sigh o'er days undone.
Rome, Rome,—they took the garlands of your tombs
To drape their plowshares, to inspire their looms;
They lit their furnace at your altar fires;
And scoured the seas and sped their glistening tires
Through worlds you knew not; still unsatisfied
They come—Gaul, Teuton, Anglian—in their pride
To wrest the fuller message from your glooms,
A word of life—their ear against your tombs.

—*From The Messenger* (May).

Earth's Immortalities.

BY ALFRED NOYES.

No more, proud singers, boast no more!
Your high immortal throne
Will scarce outlast a king's!
Time is a sea that knows no shore
Wherein Death idly flings
Your fame like some small pebble-stone
That sinks to rise no more.
Then boast no more, proud singers,
Your high immortal throne!

This earth, this little grain of dust
Drifting amongst the stars
With her invisible wars,
Her love, her hate, her lust;
This miscroscopic ball
Whereof you scan a part so small
Outlasts but little even your own poor dust.
Then boast no more, proud singers,
Your high immortal throne!

That golden spark of light must die
Which now you call your sun:
Soon will its race be run
Around its trivial sky!
What hand shall then unroll
Dead Maro's little golden scroll
When earth and sun in one wide charnel lie?
Boast no more, proud singers;
Your high immortal throne
Will scarce outlast a king's!

—*From The Bookman* (London).

The Ballad of the Angel.

BY THEODOSIA GARRISON.

"Who is it knocking in the night,
That fain would enter in?"
"*The ghost of Lost Delight am I,*
The sin you would not sin,
Who comes to look in your two eyes
And see what might have been."

"Oh, long ago and long ago
I cast you forth," he said,
"For that your eyes were all too blue,
Your laughing mouth too red,
And my torn soul was tangled in
The tresses of your head."

"*Now mind you with what bitter words*
You cast me forth from you?"
"I bade you back to that fair hell
From whence your breath you drew,

Use cold cream if you want to. It has its value.

But to *clean* the skin, you must use soap: pure soap: Ivory Soap.

Never mind if it does cost only a few cents a cake. It is infinitely purer than most soaps that sell for five times its price.

Use a soft cloth and hot water—to open the pores, allowing dust and dirt to make their way out. Dip the cloth into the water and rub on it some Ivory Soap. Souse the skin well for almost or quite five minutes. Rinse with cold water; cold water closes the pores and makes the skin firm.

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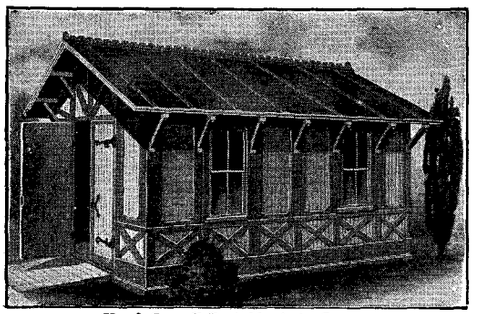

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We carry regular sizes and styles in stock, but when desired will make to order special houses to suit the taste of the purchaser. All our regular features of construction are embodied in this special order work.

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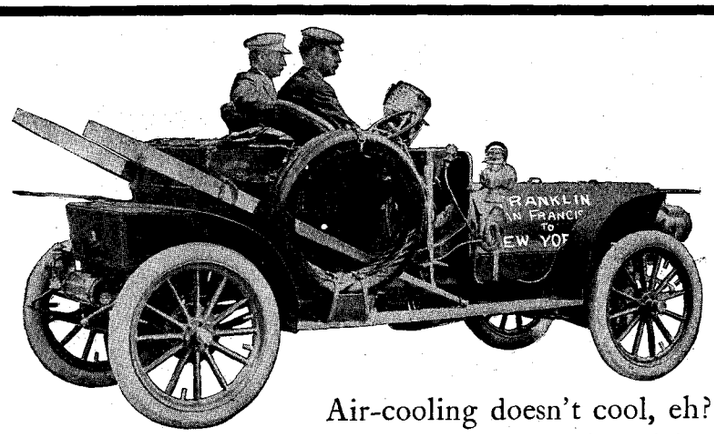

Air-cooling doesn't cool, eh?

How about that 15-day Franklin record from San Francisco to New York—4500 road-miles in August weather—600 miles through the Great American Desert. Could any other automobile have done it?

Send for the book. Franklins are $1800 to $4000.

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FRANKLIN

And with great blows I broke my heart
Lest it might follow, too.

Yea, from the grasp of your white hands
I freed my hands that day,
And have I not climbed near to God
As these his henchmen may?"
"Ah, man, ah, man! 'twas my two hands
That led you all the way."

"I hid my eyes from your two eyes
That they might see aright."
"Yet think you 'twas a star that led
Your feet from height to height?
It was the flame of my two eyes
That drew you through the night."

With trembling hands he threw the door,
Then fell upon his knee.
"Ah, armed vision cloaked in light,
Why do you honor me?"
"The Angel of your Strength am I
Who was your sin," quoth she.

"For that you slew me long ago,
My hands have raised you high;
For that you closed my eyes—my eyes
Are lights to lead you by
And 'tis my touch shall swing the gates
Of Heaven when you die!"

—*From The Smart Set* (June).

The May Procession.

BY DENIS A. MCCARTHY.

What is clearer, what is dearer, than the children's voices singing,
As they come with banners waving, as they come with garlands gay,
Where the waking buds are breaking and the tender grass is springing,
In our Lady's month of beauty, in Our Lady's month of May!

What is purer or demurer than the fresh young flower-like faces
(Ah, no flowers in all the meadows are so gracious or so sweet!),
As advancing, softly glancing, through the fragrant woodland places,
They approach the shrine of Mary, there to kneel at Mary's feet!

What is fairer, what is rarer, than Our Lady's May procession!
What is nearer to a foretaste of a more than earthly bliss!
Ah, no pleasure,—ah, no treasure, of our later life's possession
Can compare with all the sweetness and the innocence of this!

—*From The Ave Maria.*

OUT-OF-DOORS

Fishing and Shooting Compared.—The comparative delights of hunting and fishing are discust in *Recreation* by one who is evidently a confirmed fisherman and whose prejudices in favor of that sport are brought out in the article. He notes that the enthusiastic angler seldom shoots, and the hunter of big game has little use for the rod and reel, and that seldom any sportsman is found who will both fish and shoot during the same season. The line which is thus drawn between the two sports he attempts to explain. He finds in the reluctance of the fisherman to take the life of warm-blooded animals no deterrent to the slaughter of cold-blooded

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fish. He remarks that "it has often been even argued that fish suffer no pain in being caught and killed." We read in part:

The smell of powder, the flash and smoke, and the sense of carrying an engine of destruction that protects from even the charge of a bear or moose, hypnotize the shooter and make him joy in demonstrating his dominion over even the birds of the air. The angler is generally a more ardent lover of his wild environment, and in closer communion with it. While he probably kills fish with little or no pity for them as they struggle and give up their lives, he may say there is something about warm blood of wild life that makes him shrink from shedding it; that the limp and crimsoned neck of the duck, quail, grouse, or wild turkey, and the pathos in their now useless wings, are a reproach and regret to him. What right had he to take this life that is the final link, the last touch, of the divine in nature? He is repulsed as he sees ducks, not only shot while resting on the water and not in flight, but even killed when they are asleep! Thirty years ago the writer saw a mother partridge murdered in spite of protest, while brooding her chicks in the nest; and he still has a feeling of reproach and dislike for the "hunter." I have heard even a Scot who had turned Australian farmer say that he hesitated to fire when he "sat in the munelicht, an' it was like the snaw driftin' doon a Highland glen to see the white fuds o' t' rabbuts." He would not shoot a mallee bird among the iridescent myall and quondong trees; and while he hated the wild dingo dogs that killed his sheep, he was keenly aware of the appeal in the wild dog's first note at sundown from the mysterious "bush"—low, flute-like, mournful. The wild, distant look in the eyes of all dying game, the reproach of an ebbing life to which the animal has as good a right as anything living, is unbearable to many who "have no mercy on a fish." The moment most full of tenderest pathos in all the writer's forty years of acquaintance with sport by flood and fell was upon the Witch Crown of the Canadian Rockies, when a grizzled, rough hunter overtook and captured and released a lamb while the maternal instinct made its "bighorn" mother stop and plead with pitiful bleats; and that slayer of a dozen grizzlies held the wee animal in his arms and talked to it, saying, "You know the old man wouldn't hurt you, don't you?" and then watched the pair go across a ravine below the forefoot or snout of a glacier and masked his feeling by shouting after the fleeting pair, "See the little cuss try to keep up with his mother!"

Yet it is ordained that one species shall prey on another; a mountain lion may have slain that lamb and mother later. A duck is seized and drawn under water by an otter; eagles bear away the child of a mountain goat; a fox springs on a rabbit or grouse, and coyotes run down the antelope. You go out

HEALTHY SCHOOLMA'AM

Found Out How to Feed Herself.

Many school teachers, at the end of their year's work, feel thoroughly exhausted and worn out, physically and mentally. The demand upon the nerves and brain of a teacher is unusual, and unless they are well fed and fed upon properly selected food it is natural that they should run down.

A little woman teacher in Mich., who has been teaching regularly for a number of years, has always found herself thoroughly exhausted at the end of the session, until within the last year she has made use of Grape-Nuts food, with the result that she closed the year as a robust, healthy, strong, vigorous woman, having gained in weight from 90 pounds to 126; her nerves strong, face bright and cheery, and really a wonder to all her friends, who constantly comment on her color and strength. She knows exactly to what the change is attributed, for in the years past, living on ordinary food, she has almost broken down before the school year closed, whereas since using Grape-Nuts, this change has been brought about; evidence prima facie of the value of Grape-Nuts food for rebuilding the brain and nerve centres. "There's a Reason." Read "The Road to Wellville." in pkgs.

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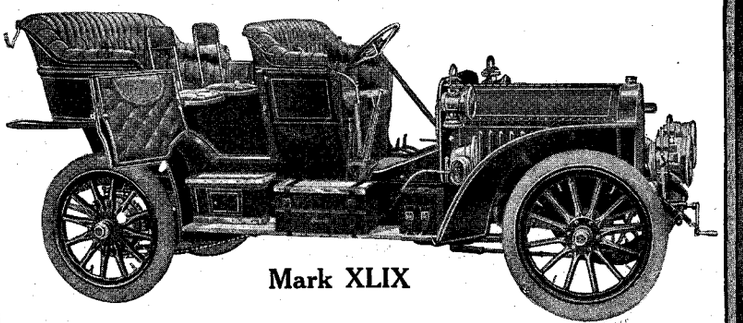

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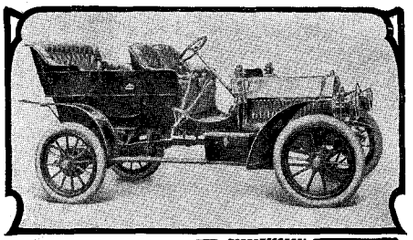

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along some stream when the sun shines best and birds sing, and a hawk swoops and takes a robin from her nest and leaves the fledglings to wail, starve, and die. The same Scot, when asked if the apostles ever went out shooting, replied: "I ken they had no game in Palestine; they went fishing instead."

Yet the hunting is not mere passion for killing. It tests courage, hardihood, endeavor, manhood that was given dominion over every moving thing that lives on the earth. Nearly every pastor in America asks a blessing over the roasted turkey each Thanksgiving and Christmas, and may even say grace over game illegally killed, "eating what is set before them, and asking no questions."

But to the angler his fishing is different. He says that the last food Christ ate on earth was fish. Peter went a-fishing, cast himself into the sea of Tiberias and swam to where his risen and returned Master had fish cooking for him, laid on that fire of coals, and who told him, not once but three times, that as he loved him, to feed the Master's sheep.

Pursuit of big game is easiest and most noiseless along rivers and lakes, where the captured animal may be transported to the camp, trail, highway, or railroad station by water. No excitement and labor exhaust more quickly than when, after stalking and shooting big game, the hunter must carry it through a jungle. He may be miles distant from his guide, and already worn and tired to the point of collapse, and must choose between heart-breaking physical exertion and leaving his prize for hours. Once a doe was shot three miles from the water and five miles from the canoe. The guide was stalking a moose, and, of course, miles absent when worst wanted. It was a hunting incident of early November north of Grand Lake in Eastern Maine.

Take for instance the triumph of an angler near Haines' Landing in the same State. He has captured an eight-pound, square-tailed trout; his canoe is beached just beyond a clump of alders upon his left; no strenuous putting forth of all his strength and endurance is required of him. He joys in the capture, loves the shingle of that beach, whose stones often washed for a week by the waves. The fish seems a far more legitimate prey than the doe of the shooter. The child shown in another instance is reveling over his capture of an overgrown, large-mouthed bass or "trout" at Weir's Lake in Florida; the same child was heart-broken at sight of the blood on the head and wings of a turtle-dove, which is a game bird in that State.

The majority of old sportsmen would applaud his grief. They love the plash of waves on beaches, the curving flow, music, and winding light of water, the rainbows above cascades, the accompaniment of soughing wind through the jungle, and nodding of bulrushes along the line of blue depths where the hooked fish leap and fight, far better than killing of wild life fed by warm blood, and thus robbing the forest of its greatest charm.

Camping in the Suburbs.—To enjoy all the novelty and advantages of a summer in camp it is not necessary to withdraw to the mountains or the woods, but a tenting party right at home can sometimes be found to do just as well. A writer in *Country Life in America* (June) describes how he and his family made this discovery. Mother, father, four children, and four servants were suddenly left without a home, but on their estate were plenty of trees and ideal camping land. They were living thirty miles from New York, where the father had to go each day to his office. He suggested, "tentatively and apologetically," that the family might camp out. After much discussion the suggestion was acted upon and so satisfactory did the arrangement prove that next year they repeated it enthusiastically. We quote from the article some of his practical hints:

The tents were pitched near the trees, but not

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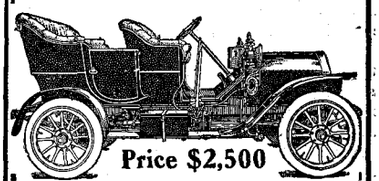

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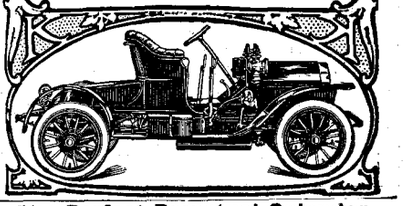

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under dense shade. This is important. The natural inclination of an amateur tenter is to rear his home in the heaviest and coolest shade to be found, thereby making a great mistake. The first and best thing is sunlight, and the tents must get all that can be had. The chief ill to be guarded against is the dampness that permeates everything during a northeaster. So have the tent where the sun will keep all in it dry up to the last moment before the saturation of the northeaster, and where it will dry again immediately after the storm. To be sure, in the hottest days an exposed tent is like Tophet inside, but then one doesn't stay inside on the hot days, or for that matter on any days except the few that bring driving rain-storms, and then it is cool enough inside. Indeed, the northeast storm is the only real drawback to camp life.

There is no danger of rain coming into a fairly constructed tent, but there is a damp chilliness about everything that makes it worth while to provide an oil stove. This will dry the air in a moderate-sized tent with surprizing effectiveness. . . . . .

Having defied our loving relatives and friends, and having almost convinced ourselves that we were not inhuman in exposing the infant, in early May, camping was begun. The maids were quartered in the little cottage, the coachman ingeniously made himself a Dyak home of the second-story haymow platform in the old-fashioned barn, half full of timothy, and four tents were set up for the family, the nurse, and guests.

Two tents were 7 x 9, one was 10½ x 14 with a fly projecting six feet in front, and one was 10 x 12.

The mother and baby occupied the last; the nurse and three children took the biggest. One of the small tents figured as a guest chamber, and the father of the family pitched the fourth at a respectful distance.

The floors (for there must be floors) were made of spruce boards ten inches wide, nailed to 2 x 4 scantlings. In the smaller tents the floor was made in two sections, in the larger, in three sections, so that they could easily be taken up and stored at the end of the summer.

Our new homes were the variety known as "wall tents" and were made of ten-ounce white duck

CHILDREN SHOWED IT

Effect of Their Warm Drink in the Morning.

"A year ago I was a wreck from coffee drinking and was on the point of giving up my position in the school room because of nervousness.

"I was telling a friend about it and she said, 'We drink nothing at meal time but Postum Food Coffee, and it is such a comfort to have something we can enjoy drinking with the children.'

"I was astonished that she would allow the children to drink any kind of coffee, but she said Postum was the most healthful drink in the world for children as well as for older ones, and that the condition of both the children and adults showed that to be a fact.

"My first trial was a failure. The cook boiled it four or five minutes and it tasted so flat that I was in despair, but determined to give it one more trial. This time we followed the directions and boiled it fifteen minutes after the boiling began. It was a decided success and I was completely won by its rich delicious flavour. In a short time I noticed a decided improvement in my condition and kept growing better and better month after month, until now I am perfectly healthy, and do my work in the school room with ease and pleasure. I would not return to the nerve-destroying regular coffee for any money."

"There's a Reason." Read the famous little "Health Classic," "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

I trust you will not fail to get your demonstration of

the "Maxwell" before you buy your car.

My interest in the matter is *more* than merely the interest of the president of the company which makes the "Maxwell"—it is the interest of a fellow motorist. If I were the only "Maxwell" enthusiast in America you might take with a grain of salt my glowing descriptions of what the "Maxwell" has done and what it will do for you.

There are today over 6,000 "Maxwell" owners who are every whit as enthusiastic over the "Maxwell" as I am, because they are getting unqualified *value* out of their cars. Therefore you can safely consider my forecast of what the "Maxwell" will do for you as not nearly strong enough.

And so I want to urge you, as motorist talking to motorist, to get a thorough demonstration of

The "Maxwell"

If you'll address me personally I will send you a letter of introduction to the "Maxwell" dealer nearest you, who will explain the "Maxwell's" construction to you in detail.

Also, if you will addresss Department 30, a copy of the interesting "Maxwell" catalog and other literature will be sent you immediately. This catalog, besides explaining the "Maxwell's" principles and construction, reviews the "Maxwell's" unrivaled record for endurance.

To appreciate the "Maxwell," ask for a demonstration over country roads—*not just on asphalt!*

Benj. Briscoe

President, Maxwell-Briscoe Motor Co.
Members A. M. C. M. A.
80 Chestnut Street, Tarrytown, N. Y.
Main Plant: Tarrytown, N. Y. Factories: Chicago, Ill.; Pawtucket, R. I.
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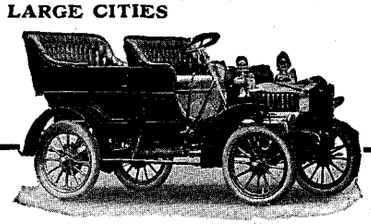
12-14 *H. P. Tourabout*, $825



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$12 to $65

Special Saddles Built for Individual Requirements. Illustrated catalogue free, containing everything from "*Saddle to Spur.*"

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Most practical, powerful and durable automobile of its class ever made. Economical to operate; safe and speedy. No road too rough or hilly for the A. B. C. Speeds up to 20m. per hour. No tires to puncture. Write for particulars.

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glide over the paper without hitch, hack, or haggle. Sample card of 12, all different, sent for 6cts. postage.

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IT is indispensable for recording the exact time to a $\frac{1}{5}$ second in all athletic events, motoring, racing, photography, and in all laboratorial and scientific work. Especially adapted for use of physicians, surgeons, nurses, etc.

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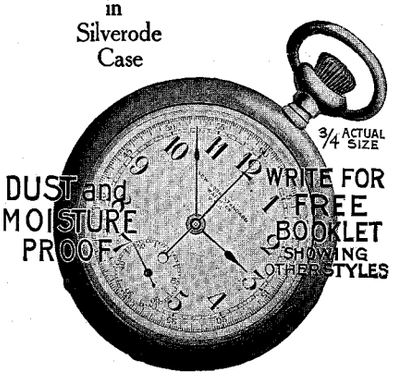

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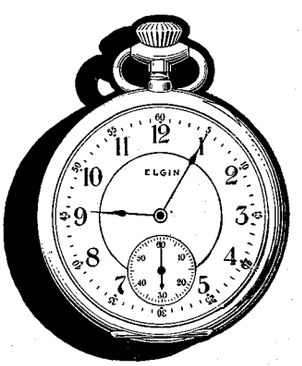

About this

ELGIN

In Particular

"The Watch That's Made for The Majority."

It is second nature when thinking of watches to think of ELGIN.

The name ELGIN stands for various grades of watches—varying according to the number of jewels, character of materials and workmanship entering into the construction.

The ELGIN in particular that we mention is the G. M. WHEELER Grade Movement. This designates an ELGIN of popular price—*"The Watch That's Made for the Majority"* A 17-jewel, finely adjusted movement which can be had in the various sizes for men's and boys' use, and in the models now so popular. Ask your jeweler to show it to you.

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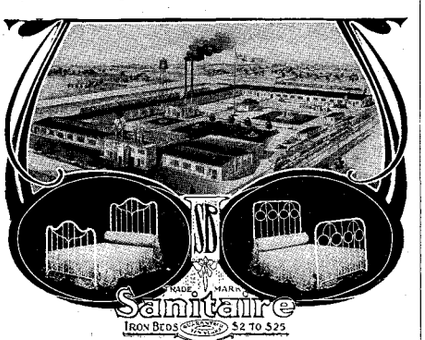
Physicians Urge the Use of "Sanitaire Beds"



Don't Sleep on Unhealthful Beds

The bed of cleanliness and purity, of perfect hygienic, restful sleep, is a "Sanitaire" Bed. Made of metal, with a surface as hard and smooth and brilliant as polished marble. No dust nor disease-germs nor vermin can find lodgement in a Sanitaire Bed. **Every point is penetrable by fresh air and sunlight.**

Every "Sanitaire" Bed is made with studied attention to hygienic construction, strength and beauty of line and finish. Compare a dazzling **"Snowy White"** or **"Sanitaire Gold" metal "Sanitaire" Bed** with the dark, heavy, cumbersome structure of a wooden bed. Compare them with other iron beds and see the difference.

The New "Sanitaire" Bed Factory

is one of the largest and finest factories in the world.

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FREE We will send you our illustrated booklet "HOW TO SLEEP WELL," written by Ellen Dean Wade, M.D. **Write for it.**

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Holds firmly together letters, checks or papers of any kind without mutilation. Indestructible, being nickel-plated, will not tarnish. Sold in boxes of 100. **25c.**

Ask your dealer or sent postpaid on receipt of price. Send for free sample envelope.

CONSOLIDATED SAFETY PIN CO.

131 Farrand St. Bloomfield, N. J.

with roof flies of brown khaki. This fly is very important, as the air space between the two canvas roofs is essential for coolness, and as it settles once and for all the question of water-tightness. Not one drop of rain made its appearance inside any of our tents through the whole of a rather wet summer.

The four tents, housing seven people and providing a guest tent besides, cost $86.55. This amount covered the extra projecting fly for the children's tent, which furnished a fine porch for shelter in warm rains, and also included the cost of a window for each tent, with bobbinet screens. The material was of the best quality. Second and third-rate qualities, which would be just as good for one summer, would have been much cheaper. We invested in bobbinet mosquito netting fronts, but found that we did not need them so far as mosquitoes were concerned. They were useful to keep out the innumerable crop of beetles and other bugs that appear in rotation throughout the summer, and which, if one happens to take a notion to read late into the night, create too much of a diversion for the average human nerves. Also we set up a little toilet tent that cost $3, to hold bathtubs, water-vessels, etc.

We feel a little shamefaced over the question of water supply, for we had the ignominious comfort of camping out over a perfectly sophisticated water pipe from the village reservoir—which was almost too easy. A spring or lake, or at least a well, would have been much more in character, but would have made a good deal more work. If any one who reads this article has the same good luck that we had, in losing a house and having to spend a summer in tents, let the water supply be the first and most important consideration. We will whisper only to sympathizers and emulators that the one single thing we wished for once in a while and couldn't get was a bathroom, with all its accessory conveniences. . . . . .

The only drawback as to bed-rock convenience in housekeeping is the question of water, and that is not as bad as it might seem, because in camping the children find it fun instead of work to "tote" their own water and make up their own beds.

For beds we used iron and wooden cots; old chiffoniers, small iron washstands, and clothes-trees completed the furnishing. The clothes-trees are a necessity where one is putting on civilized togs every day to go to the city, and where there are calls to be made and calls to be received—where, in short, one is merely flirting with the simple life.

But how about cooking and eating? I have no doubt that we should have gotten along quite as charmingly if we had not had the little cottage—by simply putting up a tent for the kitchen. To any one who wishes to try household camping without an auxiliary cottage, we suggest a kitchen tent with a small annex for the cook's bedroom, and a covered way leading, say, twenty-five feet to a dining-tent. Such an arrangement could be had at a cost of $50 or less, and with proper care tents of the excellent quality we got should last four or five seasons at least.

Having the cottage, we installed the cook thereiu and built a roomy porch in front under the trees and looking down into the ravine; on this porch fifty or sixty yards from the tents we took our meals.

From May till mid-July we breakfasted and dined to the accompaniment of wood-thrushes, veeries, and scarlet-tanagers. Almost every evening in June a duet between two particularly gifted wood-thrushes would come off at sunset within fifty feet of our table, and if anything can etherealize Packingtown beefsteak, we prescribe this wood-thrush sauce.

But the three months' old baby? The young mother? And the three bigger babies? Well, it must be confest that this quintet about whom our friends were so solicitous were not invalids to begin with, but the rosiness and fatness and general sturdiness of the outfit after two months of consistent open-air living were beyond belief. The infant's progress was simply phenomenal, and in this considerable family of healthy youngsters she shattered all records. For the first summer in our nine years of family records not a sniffle or a sneeze was heard.

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PERSONAL

Agassiz in His Summer School.—Tuesday of last week was the centenary of the birth of Agassiz. In *The Independent*, President David Starr Jordan, of Leland Stanford Jr. University, writes of the summer school conducted by the famous scientist on the island of Penikese, at which he and some fifty others were students in 1873. With Agassiz, we read, the study of nature was "the joyous expression of the play impulse," and from his love of the out-of-doors study arose his influence in stirring up enthusiasm among his students at this summer school. The school-house at Penikese was an old barn. This building served for both lecture-room and dining-hall, and "the lecture and the dinner went together." Dr. Jordan writes:

At the end of one of the three long tables, a movable blackboard always by his side, sat Agassiz, and when the dishes were being cleared away the lecture would begin. One day we had scup for breakfast, and the lecture was on the osteology of *Stenotomus*, while the bones of the fish we were to study lay nicely cleaned about our plates.

It was on the second morning that occurred the memorable incident of the summer.

He arose as the dishes were taken out, this time without chalk in his hand, and began to speak, with that wonderful touch of eloquence which is denied to most men of science, of his purpose in calling us together. The swallows flew in and out of the building, grazing his shoulder in their flight. He told us that the people of America needed a better education, one that would bring them in closer contact with the realities of nature, and therefore with truth. He told us how this training of people to think clearly and rightly and righteously ought to be accomplished, and he dwelt on the results which might come to our country from the training and consecration of fifty teachers, young men and young women armed with enthusiasm and with youth on their side.

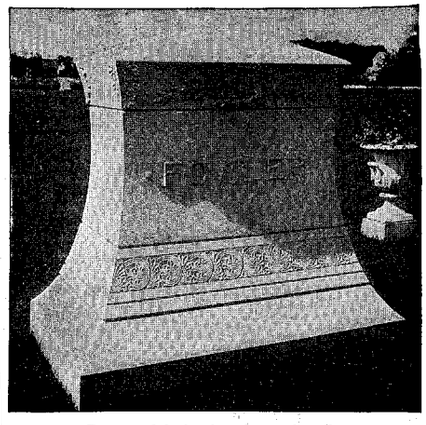
This summer at Penikese was to be no ordinary piece of school-work, still less a merry summer's outing. We were there for a mission work of the highest possible importance. He spoke with intense earnestness and with great dramatic power, and this was heightened by the deep religious feeling so characteristic of his mind. For to Agassiz each object in nature, as well as each law of nature, was a thought of God, and trifling thoughts and conduct in the presence of God's ideal exprest in nature was to him the most foolish form of sacrilege.

What Agassiz actually said that morning can never be said again. No reporter took his language, and no one after all these years can call back the charm of his manner or the simplicity and impressiveness of his zeal and faith. At the end, he said abruptly as he sat down, "I would not have any one pray for me now." For a moment we were surprized, not knowing what he meant. Then it flashed over us that he wished to say that he would not like to call on any one else to pray instead of him. And he concluded with the hope that each one of us would utter his own prayer in silence. Whittier has perfectly described this scene:

"Even the careless heart was moved,
And the doubting gave assent
With a gesture reverent
To the Master well beloved.

"As thin mists are glorified
By the light they can not hide,
All who gazed upon him saw,
Through its veil of tender awe,
How his face was still uplit
By the old sweet look of it,
Hopeful, trustful, full of cheer
And the love that casts out fear."

And after this, during the summer at Penikese with its succession of joyous mornings, bright days, and calm nights, with every charm of sea and sky, the master was with us all day long, all the time ready with help and encouragement, always ready to draw on his own wide experience in Europe and in America, always ready to give us from his own



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Monument-making has been my life work. Dealing with me you deal with the manufacturer direct, and proper price is another of my strong points.

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If you are not satisfied with your present income, write to us and we will put you in line to make from $2,500 to $15,000 yearly right in your own locality. Our proposition is one of the most inviting and dignified ever offered to ambitious men. It's dignity and attractiveness are unquestioned. It is backed up by an organization of the highest standing. It is secure and will be a success from the start. Our references assure that.

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PIANOS OF FAMOUS MAKE

IN A SALE. $100 TO $300 SAVING

THERE are in this country hundreds of people who want to own a good piano but don't buy because of the price. ¶ Unusual conditions are bringing here almost every day pianos of famous makes that are in fine condition—many actually like new—and they come in such fashion that we must sell them speedily and *can sell them from $100 to $300 under the usual prices.* ¶ This advertisement is an effort to bring together these piano bargains and the people who want them.

SUGGESTIONS FROM OVER A HUNDRED BARGAINS

	Price New	Price Now
Fischer Upright Ebony	$350	$175
Chickering Upright Walnut	500	250
Hardman Upright Rosewood	300	200
Heller & Co. Upright Mahogany	275	225
Wheelock Upright Mahogany	400	275
Emerson Upright Mahogany	325	225
Schiller Upright Mahogany	325	225
Behning & Sons Upright Mahogany	400	225
Kranich & Bach Upright Rosewood	450	250
Knabe Upright Rosewood	550	275
Everett Upright Walnut	450	295
Behr Bros. & Co. Upright Walnut	450	300
Steinway & Sons Upright Ebonized	600	325
Knabe Upright Mahogany	500	375
Knabe Mignon Grand Mahogany	850	675
Steck Pianola Piano Mahogany	800	525
Sterling Upright Mahogany	300	225
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Brown & Simpson Upright Mahogany	350	225
Weber Baby Grand Walnut	900	500

We are not in the second-hand piano business; this point we want to emphasize. We control and sell the

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which are upright pianos that *everyone* can play by aid of a wonderful mechanism concealed within the case.

To get these Player-pianos, people are giving up their Chickerings, Steinways, Knabes, Hardmans, etc., and many of the instruments that thus come to us are absolutely as good as new.

We want to sell them speedily. We want the room they occupy on our piano floors. And so we offer them for $100 to $300 less than the new instruments would cost you anywhere.

We guarantee them just as if they were new pianos. We make the terms of payment so easy that the purchase is no burden at all.

Write TO-DAY for a catalogue describing over a hundred of these under-price instruments.

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FREDERICK LOESER & CO.
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Dear Sirs:—Please send without cost to me your pamphlet descriptive of the Pianos which you are offering at special prices; also information concerning your easy payment plan, terms of shipment, etc.

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A Sure Sign of Poor Paint

When you see painters burning off old paint, preliminary to repainting, it is a sure sign that the previous work was done with something other than Pure White Lead and Linseed Oil. It is poor consolation for the owner to find it out so late; consequently the paint-burner can hardly be termed a practicable test for pure paint.

The better plan is to make sure that the paint is Pure White Lead before the painting is done. Pure White Lead never scales, but wears down uniformly, leaving a perfect surface for repainting.

To be sure of Pure White Lead, nothing is necessary but to see that the Dutch Boy Painter is on the side of every keg. We stand behind that boy.

Send for Book

Full of practical suggestions and helps to the intelligent use of paint. Free upon request. Address Dept. R.

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in whichever of the following cities is nearest you:

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Ray Bldg., Easton, Pa.

stock of knowledge. Whatever he said was translated into language we could understand, and to be intelligible is the best mark of the great teacher. The boundless enthusiasm which surrounded him like an atmosphere was always present. In this atmosphere relative values were sometimes distorted, and little discoveries and little achievements appeared very large when seen in its light. But all this was good for us, for the world has plenty of means of taking away delusions. He was always an optimist, and a large part of his strength lay in the realization of the value of the present moment. The thing he had in hand was the one thing best worth doing; the people around him were the men best worth helping, and "the bit of sod under his feet" was "the sweetest to him in this world, in any world." Picturesque and dramatic he was in every situation, as befits the race from which he sprang. He rejoiced in the love and approbation of students and friends, and the influence of his personality was thrown into every scientific discussion. This, again, has been a matter of criticism, but it was helpful to us. With no other leader of science has the work and the man been so unified as with Agassiz.

Special Agent Johnson, a Prohibitionist Who Prohibits.—From Tulsa, I. T., comes an account of how William E. Johnson, special agent for the Interior Department for the suppression of the liquor traffic in the Indian Territory, has been waging war against the gambling-joints and drinking-places. When gambling was severely attacked recently in Texas and most of the offenders were driven from the State, many of them crossed the line into Indian Territory and set up their establishments in the prosperous oil-regions. With the gamblers came the saloon men. But the sale of intoxicants is prohibited in the Territory, and when Johnson got information against these invaders he proceeded to warm things up for them. A correspondent of the Associated Prohibition Press from Tulsa gives this report:

A few days ago, Special Agent Johnson began his campaign by slipping into the city accompanied by three picked men, arriving shortly before midnight. Their movements were so swift and sudden that many believed there were ten times that number. For four hours, the business-section of the city was in a fever of excitement. In that time three big gambling-houses were destroyed. The flames from the big bonfires reached as high as the tallest buildings. In addition to the burning out of the three gambling-houses, about five hundred bottles of whisky were seized and destroyed and eleven men arrested. The names of the men who assisted Johnson in this wild night's work were Sam Cone, Ed T. Egan, and Frank West, the latter being an allotted Creek Indian of mixt blood.

In the two days following, in which the bootleggers and gamblers were chased all over the city, it was estimated by the Tulsa *World*, the leading daily paper here, that one hundred and fifty gamblers and bootleggers left the city.

The raiders in pairs then began making forays in the surrounding towns of the oil field where the Texas gamblers had found abiding-places, and were attempting to sell whisky as a side-line. Many of these trips were made in wagons as the "spotters" of the gamblers would telegraph to all the towns on the railways whenever the raiders started by train in any direction.

At Collinsville, the gambling-house was destroyed, a wagon-load of paraphernalia being burned in the streets, and about fifty gallons of "spiked cider" destroyed. At Mounds, the gambling-house was "burned out" and a small quantity of liquor destroyed in a drug-store. At Skiatook, the gambling-house of "Snake" Morris was burned and about

Special Trains—N. E. A. and C. E. Conventions

Personally conducted special trains via the Chicago, Union Pacific & North-Western Line leave early in July for the Pacific Coast. Special all-expense tours at very low rates for round trip, including sleeping car accommodations, meals, etc. All the advantages of a delightful and carefully arranged tour in congenial company. Write for itineraries and full particulars. S. A. HUTCHISON, Manager Tourist Department, 212 Clark Street, Chicago.

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This modern method of banking is as convenient as it is secure. Our method places the advantages of this strong old bank within reach of every person having postoffice accommodations.

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Four Per Cent. Interest Paid.
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I want to send you 500 really fine business cards for $2.00. $1.00 with order, balance if the cards please. YOU decide. Write copy plainly and specify plain or fancy type. Samples on request
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Covers 10,000 sq. feet of surface per day with whitewash, cold water paints or disinfectants. Used by farmers, tobacco growers, horticulturists, for watering, destroying insect pests or plant diseases.

Easily operated, developing high pressure for extinguishing fires, washing vehicles, etc.—will last a lifetime. Write for catalog of other kinds and prices.

The "Progress" 12 gal.—$21.00 20 gal.—$30.00 including hose, etc.

Dayton Supply Co. Dept. A, Dayton, - Ohio.

The "Climax" On legs $10.50 On Bbl. $12.95 including hose, etc.

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twenty bottles of whisky destroyed. Morris and his brother were arrested and taken to Tulsa, where they were placed under $1,000 bonds each for bootlegging Here an advertised "bad man," named Bill Burke, armed himself and sought to frighten the officers out of town. Johnson at once turned the two prisoners over to his assistant Cone, and, taking his magazine rifle, started down the middle of the street to give battle to the "Terror." The Special Agent was covered with sweat and mud, and blood was running from a fresh cut in his hand received on broken glass. Burke failed to "make good" when thus confronted. On the contrary, he jumped on a horse and galloped for the woods, without even waiting to saddle his horse or get his coat. At Tullahasse there came near being a tragedy. Johnson sent Cone on a hurry trip to head off a couple of trunks full of whisky which had been sent there as baggage. Cone seized and destroyed the liquor and found it necessary to spend the night in an old house, in company with Dr. Mann, a physician at Wagoner. Tullahasse is a settlement of "Creek negroes." About midnight, a gang of negroes began shooting at the house. Some of the bullets struck the bed on which Cone and Mann were lying. One grazed Cone's hand and another pierced his clothes. Mr. Cone and Dr. Mann went into the darkness and returned the negroes' fire, driving them away and arresting two of the culprits, whom they succeeded in landing in jail in Muskogee.

At Red Fork a small quantity of liquor was destroyed. Two raids were made on Sapulpa, the last one being marked by the destruction of two big gambling-joints, one for the second time. Two dray-loads of gambling paraphernalia were burned at noon of the following day. John German, a leading meat-dealer of the city, was caught in the first raid by Johnson, who found twenty-three bottles of whisky hidden in the walls of the back part of his butcher-shop. German is now under $1,000 bonds as a result of the find. Numerous other seizures were made in Tulsa, the largest being that of one hundred pints of whisky which came into the city tied in gunny-sacks and tied to the rods under freight-cars arriving from Oklahoma. This capture was made by West and Egan. Two more gambling-houses that attempted to reopen in this city a few days ago were promptly burned out by West and Cone.

The climax came in this city in a monster bonfire of gambling outfits and paraphernalia, the result of a ruse on the part of Special Agent Johnson. Johnson had sent all of his men out on special assignments and left town himself, allowing the misinformation to leak out that he had departed for another part of the Territory and was through with Tulsa for the present. But instead, he suddenly slipt back into the city at nightfall. In the mean time Dick Borden had rushed from a warehouse a full, new, and elaborate gambling-outfit for his hall over Tate Brady's store. He had installed poker-tables, a faro-bank, crap-tables, a roulette-wheel, Klondyke-tables, and hung mirrors on the walls and installed a new outfit of furniture, electric fans, a sideboard, and had called in the "customers." About thirty gamblers were playing when suddenly Johnson, accompanied only by United States Deputy Marshal O. S. Booth, forced open the door.

In an instant all was bedlam. Everybody made a rush for the back windows and began jumping out on the roof of an adjoining building. Johnson jumped out, too, and drove the gamblers back into the hall, firing a few shots at their feet with his revolver to enforce his orders. The gamblers then made a rush for the front stairway, but were met at

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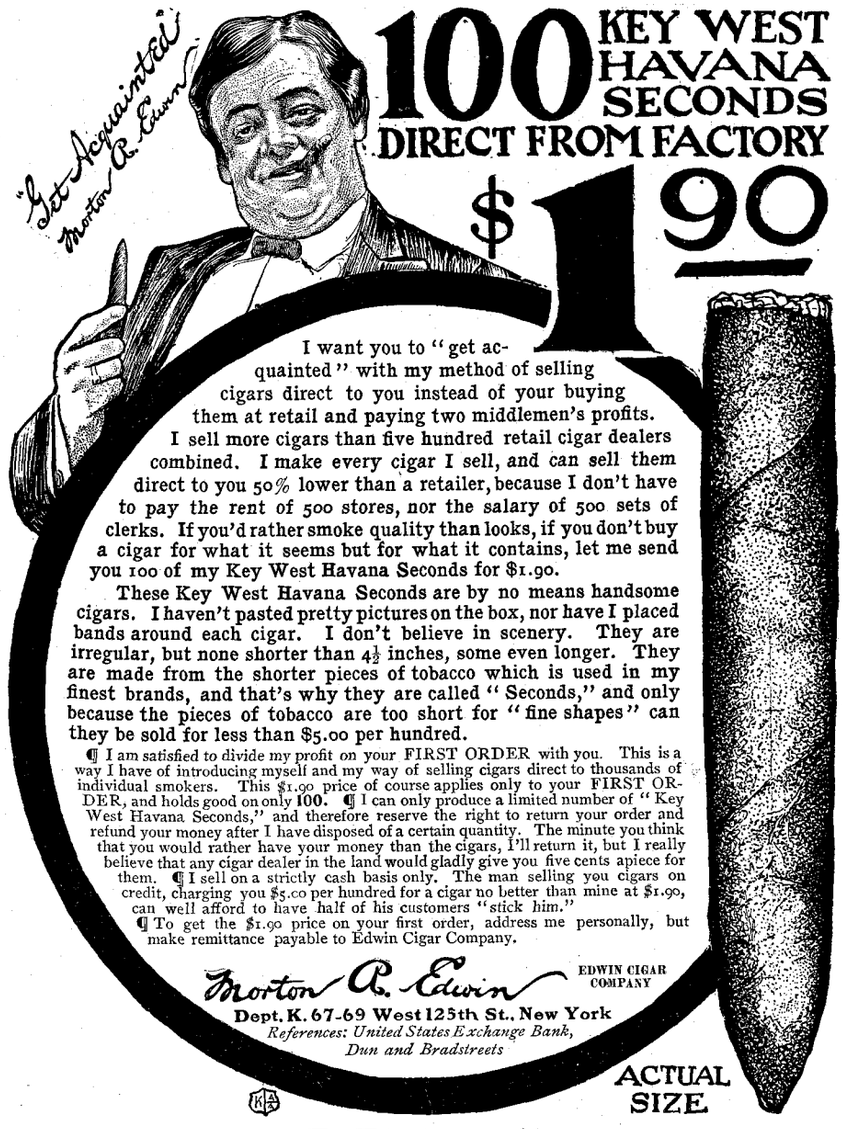

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These Key West Havana Seconds are by no means handsome cigars. I haven't pasted pretty pictures on the box, nor have I placed bands around each cigar. I don't believe in scenery. They are irregular, but none shorter than 4½ inches, some even longer. They are made from the shorter pieces of tobacco which is used in my finest brands, and that's why they are called "Seconds," and only because the pieces of tobacco are too short for "fine shapes" can they be sold for less than $5.00 per hundred.

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¶ To get the $1.90 price on your first order, address me personally, but make remittance payable to Edwin Cigar Company.

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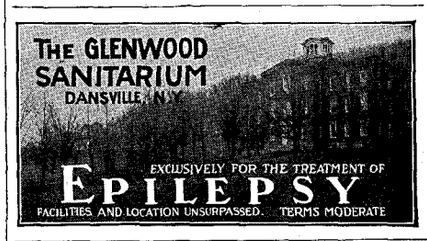

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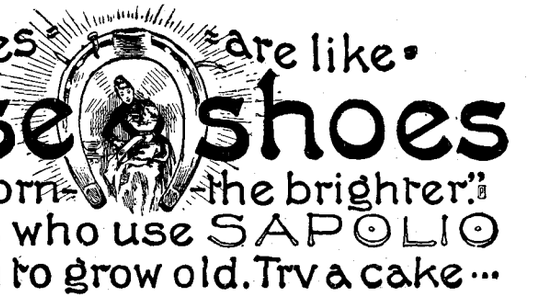

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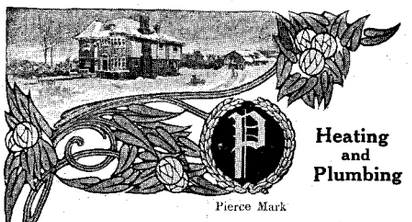

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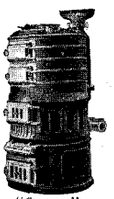

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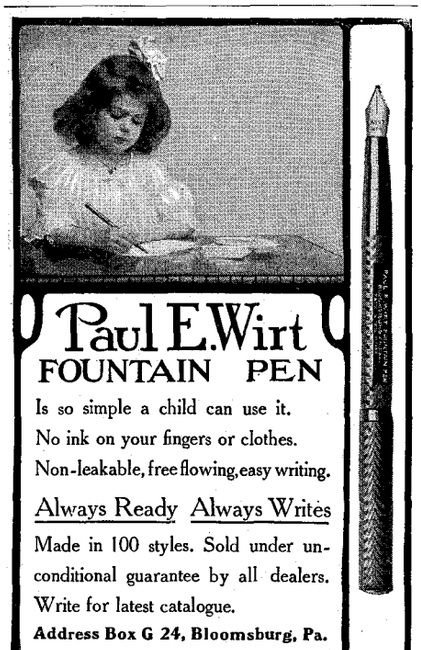

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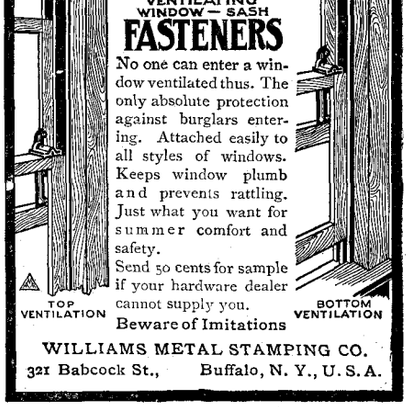

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the door by Deputy Marshal Booth with a drawn revolver. After the gamblers had deposited cash bonds for their appearance the next day, there came a dramatic struggle for the $400-dollar roulette-wheel. One gambler seized it and ran down a hallway, but was overtaken and floored by a blow from Johnson's fist. Another then seized it, threw it out of a window into an alley where a confederate grabbed it and ran, but the fugitive was instantly covered by Johnson, who appeared at the window with his six-shooter. The fleeing gambler dropt the wheel, which was later consumed in the flames. At this juncture a squad of police arrived, and an enormous crowd, which had been attracted by the shooting, filled the street and witnessed the bonfire of a thousand dollars' worth of gambling paraphernalia.

Less than One Minute in Jail.—A few days ago, in New York City, Max Rothstein served what is probably the shortest prison sentence on record. In fact, according to *The Times*, he actually served no time at all, tho he completed his sentence. He was arrested charged with pedling umbrellas without a license, and was brought before the court immediately. We read:

Max's record was possible because of the law which makes four o'clock the end of a legal day in jail. Max was arrested at 3:51 o'clock, and in the Essex Market Court Magistrate Barlow ruled $1, or a day in jail. Max looked at the clock. It was then just 3:58 o'clock. If he could get into jail before those two precious minutes expired he would make his day.

With a wild leap he bounded away from the rail, rushed down the steps on the north side of the building, and gained the door of the jail on the opposite side of the alley. On it he pounded, fearful lest the minutes might pass before it opened. Half a dozen policemen had followed him, thinking that he meant to escape, and they stood astonished as Max rapped for admittance to the jail.

"Lemme in, lemme in!" he bellowed, and as the doors swung open he fairly hurled himself before the Warden. It still lacked a minute of the hour, so Max gave his name and pedigree, timing his words to the strokes of the big second hand on the clock. Sharp at four o'clock the official business was finished, and then for the first time the Warden glanced at the clock.

"Too late to put you in a cell," he remarked. And, as he opened the door, he added, "Beat it."

All told, it was less than ten minutes from the time of his arrest to the time of his release.

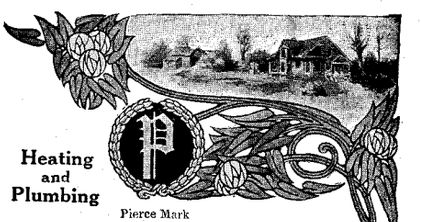
MORE OR LESS PUNGENT

How Could She?—A Yale professor claims woman was the inventor of the kiss. Let us be thankful she didn't keep it to herself.—*Chicago Journal.*

Potent.—INVALID—"Is this a good place for the nerves?"

PROPRIETOR OF HEALTH RESORT—"Is it! Why, when I opened up here I only charged two dollars a day—now I've got the nerve to charge ten."—*Town Topics.*

The Scheme Worked—in a Way.—The proprietor of a large business-house bought a number of signs reading "Do It Now," and had them hung around the office, hoping to inspire his people with promptness and energy in their work. In his private office one day soon afterward a friend asked him how the scheme affected the staff. "Well, not just the way I thought it would," answered the proprietor. "The cashier skipt with thirty thousand dollars, the head bookkeeper eloped with the private secretary, three clerks asked for an increase of salary, and the office boy lit out to become a highwayman."—*Ladies' Home Journal.*



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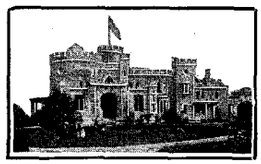

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—*Canadian Courier.*

She "Raised" Him.—A young man who had not been married long, remarked at the dinner-table the other day:

"My dear, I wish you could make bread such as mother used to make."

The bride smiled, and answered in a voice that did not tremble:

"Well, dear, I wish you could make the dough that father used to make."—*Watchword* (Dayton, O.).

Kitty's Little Supper.

When Kitty brings her chafing-dish
To make an oyster stew,
It bubbles once—a hasty stir—
And lo! the task is through.

My share I eat with relish, and
I'm careful not to grin;
Dear Kitty's mother made that stew
Ere Kitty brought it in.
—*Woman's Home Companion.*

A Bird.—TEACHER—"Children, what creature is that in ornithology which has a very long neck, has something to do with trimming big hats, does its fighting by scratching and kicking, and often gives cause to men to be afraid?"

EAGER PUPIL—"I know, teacher!"

TEACHER—"Well, Sammy, what is it?"

SAMMY—"An old maid!"—*Baltimore American.*

A Substitute.—Being very close-fisted, Mason had never allowed himself the costly habit of smoking. He always felt himself a loser when any one treated to cigars. But on one occasion, when the party he was with entered a stationery and cigar store, he made up his mind to have his share of the treat.

"Won't you have a smoke this time?" asked the leader.

"No, thank you," replied Mason; "but if you don't mind, I believe I'll take a pencil."—*Harper's Weekly.*

A BAD DAY--EH?

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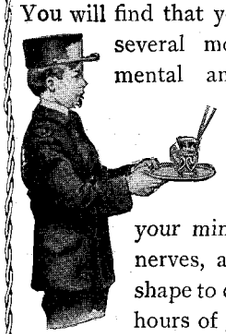
You will find that you have put in several more rounds of mental ammunition. It will fill you chuck full of brain and body "go"—clear your mind—settle your nerves, and put you in shape to do several more hours of good work.



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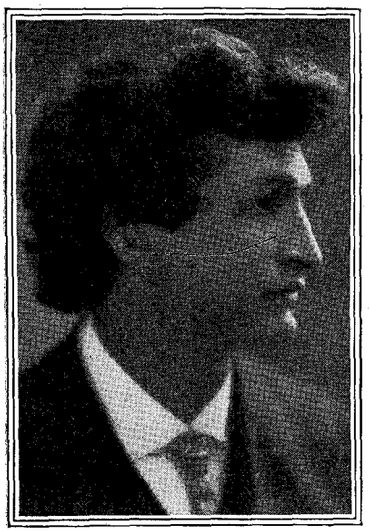

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Except in long-standing or so-called "incurable" diseases **I Can Successfully Treat You by Mail** and quickly and permanently restore that natural health which makes life worth living, and places within reach power, position and success.

My Guaranteed Treatments—The remarkable results of my methods at the Health Home in Physical Culture City—even in chronic cases given up by expert physicians, enables me to accept for treatment any case which I believe is curable, with the distinct understanding that if, within an agreed upon time, health is not attained, or in sight, I am to refund every cent paid me for treatment. I could not afford to make this unusual proposition without complete confidence in the efficacy of my treatment.

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Don't Delay Until Even Nature Cannot Help You—And above all, don't go on believing you have an incurable weakness, and can never be strong and vigorous. Start *now* to win health, happiness and success.

J. R. Ferguson; Chester, Conn., a prominent Mason, had not been able to stand for nine months, owing to Paralysis of both legs and hips. After four weeks of my treatment, he walked nearly half a mile.

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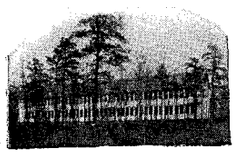

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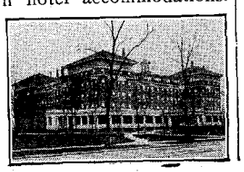

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

May 24.—Insurgent movements are reported from many parts of Ecuador; rebellious bands attempt the capture of two towns, but are dispersed by troops.

May 25.—The Finnish Diet is opened at Helsingfors.

Theodore Tilton, formerly editor of *The Independent* and other periodicals, and who brought suit years ago against Henry Ward Beecher, dies in Paris.

May 26.—John Redmond says that the cause of home rule will be in no wise delayed by the action of the national convention in rejecting the Irish Council Bill.

May 27.—Strikers in Santiago terrorize the city. Cuban troops guard the business streets, and citizens are arming.

A serious rebellion breaks out at Wong Kong, on the coast of China. Attacks on missionaries are reported from other provinces.

May 28.—The Douma, in the absence of the Conservative leaders, votes to table indefinitely a resolution condemning terrorism.

Two wealthy towns in Southern China are attacked by rebel troops.

May 29.—Strikers in Santiago resume work in accordance with a provisional resolution adopted by the board of arbitration.

The debate on the agrarian question in the Douma is shelved.

May 30.—The famine in China is reported to be broken, and while the new crops are still thin, there is prospect of a good yield which will end most of the suffering.

The Russian Douma rejects as unsatisfactory the government explanation in regard to the torturing of prisoners at Riga, and will lay the matter before the Czar.

Domestic.

May 24.—Decision is rendered against the companies by the commissioner in Attorney-General Hadley's suit in Missouri against the Standard, Republic, and Waters-Pierce oil companies.

The Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration adjourns after adopting a platform of recommendations to the Hague Peace Conference, in which all reference to disarmament is eliminated.

May 25.—A new complaint of indignities suffered by Japanese in San Francisco is laid before Secretary Root by Ambassador Aoki. The Secretary appeals to Governor Gillett of California, and the United States district attorney is directed to investigate.

Indictments containing 126 new charges of bribery are returned by the Grand Jury in San Francisco. Officers of large corporations give bail to the amount of $600,000.

May 26.—Mrs. McKinley dies at her home in Canton, Ohio.

Announcement is made in Pittsburg that the United States Geological Survey is planning to establish a school there to teach the prevention of explosions in mines.

May 27.—The United States Supreme Court adjourns until October 14.

The Michigan State Senate passes a resolution indorsing President Roosevelt for another term.

May 28.—The New York Senate passes the bill providing for a recount of the ballots cast in the last mayoralty election in New York City.

Dr. William J. Long, in an open letter to the President, demands a public apology for the charge of falsehood made in the magazine article on the "nature fakers."

It is reported in New Orleans that the thirty-eight defendants in the Honduras lottery cases will plead guilty and pay fines.

May 29.—Governor Hughes vetoes the equal-pay bill supported by the women teachers of New York City.

The funeral of Mrs. McKinley is held at Canton, O. The President, Secretaries Root, Wilson, Garfield, and Cortelyou attend the services.

May 30.—President Roosevelt, in an address at Indianapolis, declares that there can be no compromise in dealing with railroad abuses, that absolute Federal control must come, and that railroads not doing an interstate business will come under the Government supervision as post roads.

The largest gathering of Confederate veterans since the war begins a convention at Richmond, Va.

Secretary Taft, in an address in St. Louis, says that this country has pursued a course of pure altruism toward Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines.

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